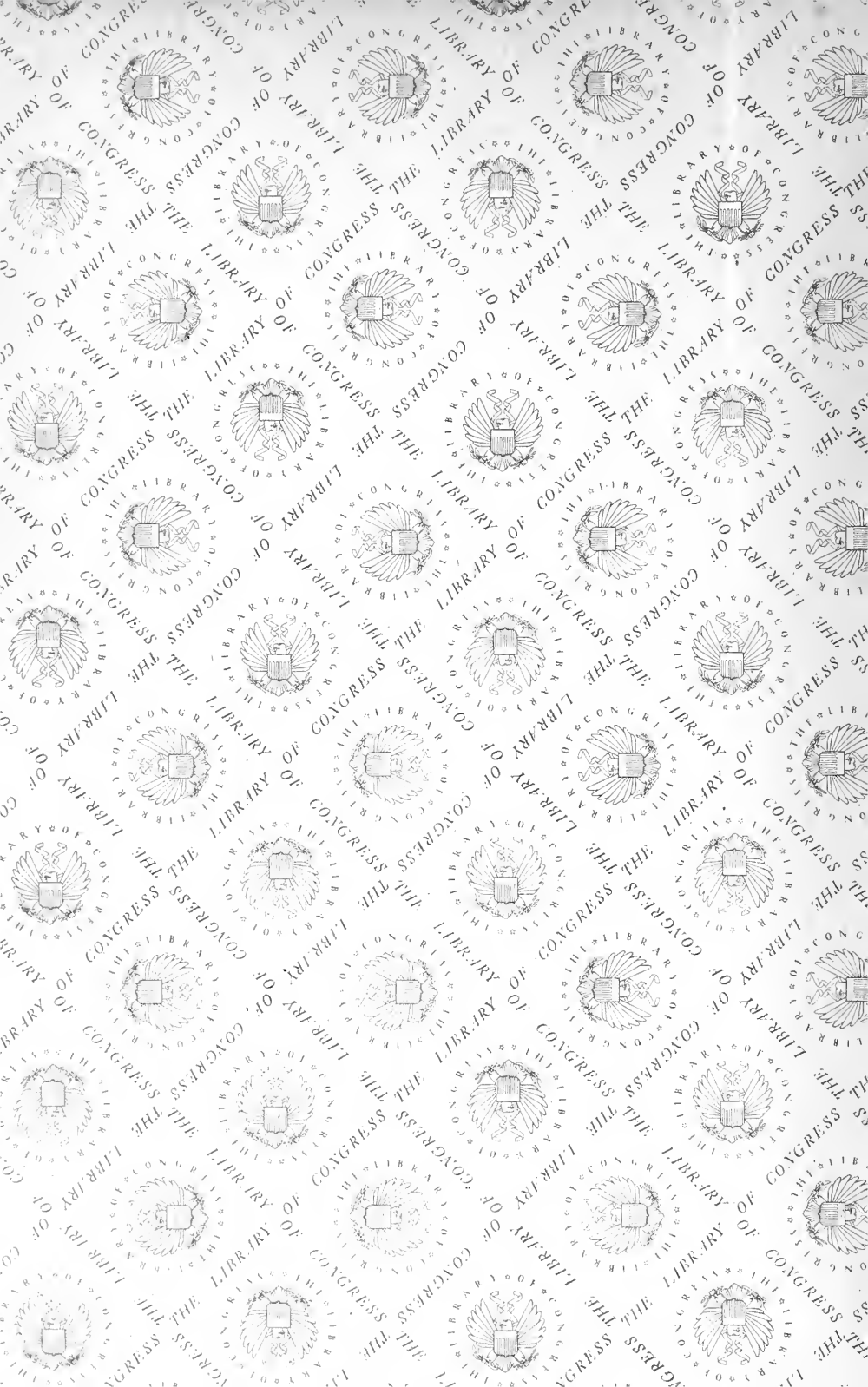


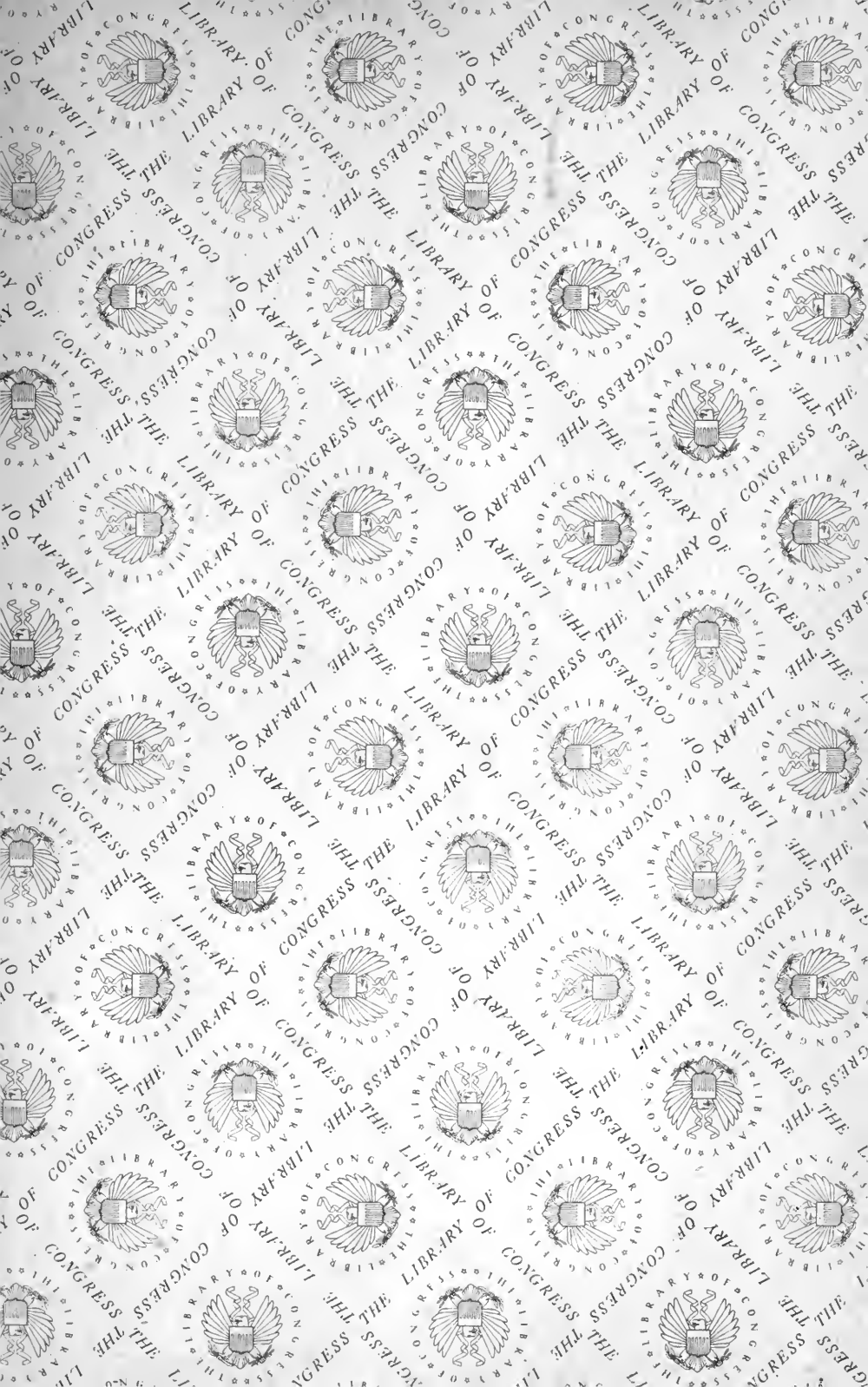
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KINGS COLLEGE ALUMNI

BY

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KINGS COLLEGE ALUMNI
CLASS OF 1758

JOSHUA BLOOMER

JOSHUA BLOOMER was born in Rye, Westchester County, New York, in 1735, and lived there until he came to New York to attend college. After graduating from Kings College with the degree of bachelor of arts, he entered the provincial service of the colony of New York. In 1758 he was commissioned a lieutenant of Captain Reuben Lockwood's company, raised in Westchester County, and in 1759 he raised and became captain of a company of ninety-two men, for which he received a bounty of 1,462 pounds. This company participated in the campaign of May 14, 1759. In 1760, Captain Bloomer again raised a company of ninety-two men for which he received a bounty of 1,472 pounds, and in the same year he was commissioned a major of the first provincial regiment. He was awarded the degree of master of arts by Kings College in 1761, and in the same year became a major of the second regiment of the forces in the pay of the province of New York. For the next few years he was a merchant in New York City. In 1765, Mr. Bloomer went to England for ordination and upon his return to America, in 1769, he settled in Jamaica as rector of the church in that town, his salary being paid partly by the inhabitants of Jamaica and partly by those of Flushing. In 1790 Columbia Col-

lege conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of sacred theology, and in the same year he died in Jamaica at the age of fifty-five.

ISAAC OGDEN

Isaac Ogden was a member of the Ogden family of Connecticut, which emigrated to New Jersey from Long Island, to which they had removed in 1642. John Ogden received in 1664 a patent for the tract between the Raritan River and the Passaic River from Governor Richard Nicolls, which was subsequently ratified by Sir George Carteret. Two years later the country was settled by a large emigration from the old New Haven colony, the first settlers founding the city of New Worke or Newark. Isaac Ogden was a descendant of John Ogden in the fifth generation and a son of David Ogden, an alumnus of Yale College in the class of 1728. David Ogden had become the leader of the bar in New Jersey, and, in addition to being a member of the King's Council, he was in 1772 appointed a judge of the supreme court of New Jersey. At the outbreak of the American Revolution, David Ogden bade adieu to his home and sought refuge under the protection of the British in New York. Of his five sons, Isaac and two others joined their father, while the other two became officers in the American army.

Isaac Ogden, after graduating from Kings College in 1758, was admitted to practice in New Jersey and was already a lawyer of considerable prominence in Newark when the Revolution broke out. He had served as clerk of the Supreme Court and as a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, and his legal ability was recognized by his companions. At the outbreak of the Revolution, however, he joined his father in New York and remained there under the protection of the British until the end of the war. Nor was he satisfied with mere neutrality. He was not only a loyalist, but an active and determined one. His father was a member of the board of refugees established in New York in 1799, composed of delegates from the loyalists of the different colonies and of which Governor Franklin was at one time president, and Isaac Ogden was equally active. Hamilton said of Isaac, in 1777, that he is "one of the most barefaced, impudent fellows" that ever came under his observation, and his letters to Galloway in 1778 bear testimony to the truth of this assertion.

After the war, Isaac Ogden and his father went to England. Here the elder Ogden presented his claim to the British government for the losses he had suffered by reason of his loyalty. He was, however, quite willing to accept in settlement a sum considerably less than the 18,528 pounds he at first demanded. After their return to America, in 1790, the father took up his residence in Queens County, Long Island, where he lived until the advanced age of ninety-three, and the son Isaac, like so many of the loyalists, went to Canada, where he received an appointment as judge of the supreme court, a position which he held until his death. He died during a visit to England. Isaac Ogden was twice married, first to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Isaac Browne, and secondly to Sarah Hanson. By his first marriage he had three, and by his second, five children.

SAMUEL PROVOOST

Samuel Provoost was a descendant of William Provost, who resided in Paris at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1572. The family were Huguenots, but succeeded in making their escape. He married a lady by the name of Tam Waart, with whom, in 1634, he came to New York. The name of Provost may be seen in Rouen and elsewhere in France to this day in the various forms Prevot, Prevort, Prevost, and Provost. John Provost, fourth in descent from David, the first settler in America of whom we have any authentic record and the father of the future bishop, was a wealthy merchant and for many years one of the governors of Kings College. His wife, Eva, was a daughter of Harmaans Rutgers. Samuel was their eldest son. He was born in the city of New York, February 26, 1742. Although the youngest but one of his class, he graduated at its head.

In the summer of 1761, young Provoost sailed for England and in November of the same year entered St. Peter's College, Cambridge. He soon became a favorite with the master, Dr. Edmund Law, afterwards bishop of Carlyle. John Provost being a rich merchant, his son enjoyed in addition to a liberal allowance the advantage of an expensive tutor in the person of Dr. John Jebb, a man of profound learning and a zealous advocate of civil and

religious liberty, with whom he corresponded until the doctor's death. In 1766 Mr. Provoost was admitted to the order of deacon at the Chapel Royal of St. James Palace, Westminster, by the bishop of London, and during the month of March he was ordained at the King's Chapel, Whitehall, by the bishop of Chester. In St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, he married on the sixth of June of the same year (1766) Maria, daughter of Thomas Bousfield, a rich Irishman residing on his estates near Cork and a sister of his favorite classmate. The young clergyman with his wife sailed in September for New York, and in December he became assistant minister of Trinity parish, which then embraced St. George's and St. Paul's.

Some time previous to the commencement of the Revolutionary War, Provoost's connection with Trinity Church was dissolved. The reasons assigned for the severance of this connection are, first, that a portion of the congregation charged him with not being sufficiently evangelical in his preaching, and secondly, that his patriotic views of the then approaching contest with the mother country were not in accord with those of a majority of the parish. Before the separation of 1774, Mr. Provoost purchased a small place in Dutchess, now Columbia County, near Claverack, and removed there with his family. At East Camp, as his rural retreat was called, the patriot preacher occupied himself with literary pursuits and with the cultivation of his farm and garden. He was an ardent disciple of Linnæus, and he possessed for that period a large and valuable library. Provoost was perhaps the earliest of American bibliophiles. Among his beloved books were several magnificent Baskervilles, numerous volumes of sermons and other writings of English bishops, including the scarce octavo edition of the poems of the eccentric Richard Corbet, the rare Venetian illustrated Dante of 1547, Rapin's *England* in five noble folios, a collection of *Americana* and *Elzeviriana* and not a few incunabula, including the Sweynheym and Pannartz imprint of 1470. These were chiefly purchased while he was a student at Cambridge and contained his armorial book-plate with his name. It was not until 1760 that he adopted the additional letter which appears in his later book-plate and signatures.

While in the enjoyment of his books and farm and finding happiness in sight of his growing family, Provoost occasionally filled the pulpits of some of the churches then existing in that part of the diocese—at Albany, Catskill, Hudson and Poughkeepsie. In 1775, among his literary recreations was the translation of favorite hymns into Latin, French and Italian; also the preparation of an exhaustive index to the elaborate *Historia Plantarum* of John Ban-shire, whom he styles the prince of botanists on the fly-leaf of the first volume of the work. To the year 1776 belong those patriotic sentiments expressed in letters and other written memoranda which were reprinted in the eighteenth volume of the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Review*.

Mr. Provoost was proposed as a delegate to the provincial congress in 1777, but he declined. He also declined an invitation to become chaplain of the convention which met in 1777 and framed the constitution of the State of New York, because he thought that clergymen should not meddle in political matters. But at about the same time he deemed it in no way inconsistent with his clerical character to bear arms against the enemies of his country. After the British burned Esopus on the Hudson, he joined his neighbors in their pursuit. Mr. Provoost was also proffered in 1777 the rectorship of St. Michael's Church, Charleston, South Carolina, and in 1782 that of King's Chapel, Boston, where his patriotic principles and practices were strong recommendations, but he declined both calls on the ground that he was unwilling to avail himself of his politics for acting towards his brethren in a manner that might be imputed to mercenary views and an ungenerous desire of rising on their ruin.

After the colonies had gained their independence and New York had been evacuated by the British and their loyalist allies, Mr. Provoost was unanimously elected rector of Trinity Church, January 13, 1784, and immediately removed with his family to the city and entered upon the duties of the office, preaching his first sermon on the Sunday following, from the text "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!" There were no Tories there on that morning and many friends of their country met that day for the first time in years. The rector of

Trinity received many other marks of the high esteem in which he was then and always held by his Whig contemporaries. Before the close of the year Mr. Provoost was made a member of the board of regents of the University of New York and when the Continental Congress removed from Trenton to New York, he was, in November, 1785, chosen its chaplain. In the summer of 1786 he was selected by the diocesan convention which met at that time as the first bishop of New York. The choice seems to have been made by a simple resolution, resolving that the Rev. Mr. Provoost be recommended for episcopal consecration. There is no record of the ballot. Three weeks later he received from the University of Pennsylvania the degree of doctor of divinity. In November of the same year Provoost proceeded to England in company with his friend, Dr. William White. They arrived in London on the twenty-ninth of that month, and after the various preliminaries had been duly settled, including their presentation to the primate by John Thomas, the American minister, who was particularly polite to Provoost and White, although he was opposed to the Protestant Episcopal Church, they were consecrated in the Chapel of Lambeth Palace, February 4, 1787, Provoost being now the first Protestant Episcopal bishop of New York.

Bishop Provoost immediately resumed his duties as rector of Trinity Parish. He was one of the trustees of Columbia College appointed by the legislature on April 3, 1787, in the act reviving the original charter of that institution. Two years later, on the organization of the new Congress under the present constitution, the bishop was elected chaplain of the United States Senate. After his inauguration as the first president of the United States, Washington proceeded with the whole assemblage on foot from the spot now marked by his statue in Wall Street to St. Paul's Chapel, where, in the presence of Vice-President Thomas, Chancellor Livingston, Secretary Jay, Secretary Knox, Baron Steuben, Hamilton, and other distinguished citizens, Bishop Provoost read prayers suited to the occasion. During his presidency, Washington occupied a canopied pew in Trinity Church. The first consecration in which Provoost took part occurred in Trinity Church, September 17, 1792, during the session of the general convention. As the



THE RT. REV. SAMUEL PROVOOST, D.D.
CLASS OF 1758

• From a Portrait in Vestry Room, Trinity Chapel

presiding bishop Dr. Provoost was the consecrator, Bishops White of Pennsylvania, Seabury of Connecticut, and Hudson of Virginia joining in the historic ceremony and uniting the succession of the Anglican and Scottish episcopate. The first cornerstone laid by the bishop was at the rebuilding of Trinity Church, August 21, 1788, and the last that of the present St. Mark's Chapel in the Bowery, April 25, 1795, and these edifices when ready for worship were the first and last consecrated by him.

Bishop Provoost had three children, one of whom, Susan E., married George Rapalye, a graduate of Columbia College in the class of 1791.

Mrs. Samuel Provoost, a lady of many accomplishments and a personal friend of Mrs. Washington, died after a long and lingering illness on August 18, 1799. The death of his wife and declining health induced the bishop to resign his rectorship of Trinity Church on September 28, 1800, and his bishopric on September 3, 1801. His resignation was not accepted by the House of Bishops, by whom consent was, however, given to the consecration of Dr. Benjamin Moore as an assistant bishop. Provoost was subject to apoplectic attacks, and from one of these he died suddenly September 6, 1815, at the age of seventy-three years. Among a most interesting group of portraits of rectors of Trinity, including the first and the last, in the vestry room of Trinity Chapel, there is one of Bishop Provoost, which is here reproduced.

Bishop Provoost was stately, self-possessed and dignified in manner, presenting in the picturesque dress of the day an imposing appearance. He was a fine classical scholar and thoroughly versed in church history and policy. He was never considered as greatly distinguished for his intellectual powers, and yet he was always looked upon in this respect as considerably above the average. He was a highly educated man, having enjoyed the best opportunities for improvement that could be furnished either in this country or in Great Britain. He was learned, benevolent, conscientious, fond of society and social life. Besides being well acquainted with Latin and Greek and Hebrew, he was proficient in French, German and Italian.

He was a moderate churchman. Under his administration for

seventeen years as rector, Trinity Church was rebuilt on the same site. During his episcopate of fourteen years, the church had not advanced as rapidly as during the same period under some of his successors. It must not, however, be forgotten that those were days of great difficulties and extreme depression in the church, and that the people of Pennsylvania threatened to throw their bishop into the Delaware River when he returned from England in 1787. While it can not be claimed that Provoost should rank with those eminent founders of the American Church, Seabury and White, or with epoch-makers like Hobart and Whittingham, it may with confidence be asserted that for elegant scholarship, Bishop Provoost had no peer among his American contemporaries. To his polished discourses he gave the greatest care and they are characterized by force and elasticity of diction, even if not rising to the rank of the highest order of pulpit eloquence. So little did he care for literary distinction, that he never printed a single discourse or brochure of any description. He translated Tasso's "Jerusalem delivered," for which congenial work he found ample leisure on his Dutchess County farm. It was never given to the world nor were any of the occasional poems in English, French and German mentioned by Wilson in his biographical sketch. He conversed freely with Steuben and Lafayette in their own languages and had several Italian correspondents, including Count Claudius Ragone.

As a preacher, Bishop Provoost's chief attractions consisted in his imposing appearance, good voice, and felicitous command of language. He had little gesture and generally no great animation, though there were occasions on which his mind became considerably excited and he spoke with much more than his usual force and vigor. His religion was not characterized by any great fervor and both his theology and his standard of Christian character were probably about the same as generally prevailed in the established church of England at that day. Though Bishop Provoost probably had little sympathy with the views and feelings of most other denominations of Christians, his general courtesy was never affected by any considerations merely denominational. For instance, he was in very agreeable and even intimate social relations with most of the clergymen of the Presbyterian and Reformed

Dutch churches and rarely made up a dinner party at which some of them were not among his guests. Bishop Provoost was a trusted friend of Washington, John Thomas, Jay, and Hamilton, one of whose sons was believed to be the last survivor of those who enjoyed a personal acquaintance with the bishop and had sat at his hospitable board in the Greenwich street residence where he died.

JOSEPH READE

Joseph Reade graduated from Kings College in 1758. He was a lawyer by profession and resided in New Jersey, where he became a master in chancery.

RUDOLPH RITZEMA

Rev. Joannes Ritzema, the father of our alumnus, Rudolph Ritzema, was a pious and learned pastor of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church in the city of New York before the Revolution. He was born in Friesland, Holland, in 1708, where he married Hilltje Dyckstra of the same place. He was educated in Holland and held many positions of trust in the church in New York. In 1755 he was pastor of Harlem, Philipsburg, Fordham, and Courtland, and he held the position of minister of the Dutch church at Tarrytown, Westchester County, until the Revolution, when his labors there ceased, because in the controversy which preceded the Revolution he had acted uniformly with the Royalists. After the Revolution he lived at Kinderhook, where he died April 7, 1794, at the age of eighty-six.

Rudolph Ritzema before the Revolution kept a military school in Tarrytown and later he became an officer in the service of the Crown. In 1775 he became lieutenant-colonel of the First New York Regiment, and on August 8, 1775, four companies of this regiment embarked for Albany. Many of the men deserted before Ritzema reached Ticonderoga. In May, 1776, Ritzema sent an officer to Westchester County to apply to the chairman of the County Committee for such arms fit for soldiers' use as he may have collected by disarming disaffected persons in the county.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ritzema married Anne Porter, and they had four sons. He died in England, in 1803.

PHILIP VAN CORTLANDT

Philip Van Cortlandt belonged to a distinguished American family. The orthography of his surname is properly Corte-landt, the first syllable meaning in the Dutch language "short" and the second "land," the term expressing the peculiar form of the ancient Duchy of Courland in Russia. Oloff Stephensen Van Cortlandt came to New York in 1637. He was privy councillor of the States General of Holland and secretary of this government to the governor of New Amsterdam. He was in the military service of the Dutch West India Company, but was soon transferred to the civil service as commissary of cargoes. He also received a grant of two large manors on the Hudson River—Yonkers and Van Cortlandt.

Philip Van Cortlandt was a descendant of the first settler in the fifth generation and was born on November 10, 1739. He was a student at Kings College and received the degree of bachelor of arts in 1758 and that of master of arts three years later. At the outbreak of the Revolution he may have favored the popular cause at first, since, in 1775, he was a deputy from Westchester County to meet the delegates from other counties to appoint members of a Continental Congress. He adhered, however, to the Crown and, as a major in the third battalion of New Jersey volunteers, was frequently engaged against the Whigs in the field. After the peace he went to Nova Scotia and later to England. His estates were confiscated, and his claim as representative of the manor of Cortlandt was included in the forfeiture. He died on May 1, 1814, at the age of seventy-five, leaving his wife Catharine, the daughter of Jacob Ogden, whom he had married on March 2, 1762. Of his twenty-three children, five sons and eight daughters grew up.

SAMUEL VERPLANCK

Samuel Verplanck was of the fifth generation of that family in America and the second son of Gulian Verplanck and Mary Crommelin. He was born in the city of New York, September 19, 1739. Samuel was sent after his graduation from Kings College to Holland, where he remained for several years in the family and



SAMUEL VERPLANCK
CLASS OF 1758
From a Portrait by Copley

counting-house of his maternal uncle, Daniel Crommelin, who was then at the head of the great banking and commercial house of Daniel Crommelin and Sons, of Amsterdam. While in Holland, on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1761, Samuel married his cousin Judith Crommelin, daughter of Daniel and Marie le Plastrier Crommelin. After completing his mercantile education and after extensive travels abroad, Samuel and his wife returned to this country in 1763. They made their home in the house of Samuel's father in Wall Street, which on the death of his mother became the property of Samuel. Samuel engaged in business as a wholesale importer and banker. The house and the garden which adjoined it were on the north side of Wall Street and are now the site of the Assay Office. A stable stood in the rear, on Pine Street. To the west was the City Hall, afterwards, in 1789, Federal Hall, where Washington was inaugurated. Samuel's land had a front of nearly seventy-five feet on Wall Street, of which nearly forty were taken up by his house.

Samuel Verplanck was one of the twenty-four founders of the New York Chamber of Commerce in 1768, and was appointed in 1770 one of the governors of his *alma mater*. His name is also to be found among those of the committee of safety of one hundred, who were chosen to take charge of the city government upon the seizure of the public buildings in May, 1775. He removed to Fishkill, Dutchess County, where he was a landholder, when his impaired health and the disordered state of the country induced his withdrawal from business. To his youngest brother, Gulian, who was born February 11, 1751, and who was but nine months old when his father died, Samuel was most tenderly attached. He carefully watched over him and guided him in his education, and after his graduation from Kings College in the class of 1768, he, with Bishop Moore and Gouverneur Morris, sent him to Europe to receive a similar mercantile training under his uncle, Daniel Crommelin, as he had received.

During the Revolutionary War, Verplanck's Point and Stony Point were occupied successively by the English and American armies. The Verplanck Point property was then in charge of Samuel Verplanck, acting as executor of Philip Verplanck, its

late owner, who had devised it to his son Philip, then in his minority and living at the homestead at the mills, near Fishkill Plains. Mount Gulian, which Samuel received by gift from his father, was occupied during the war by Baron Steuben as headquarters. Here Steuben established himself and remained until the close of the war and the disbanding of the army of Washington at Newburgh, in 1783. At a meeting in that year, the Order of the Cincinnati was established at Mount Gulian. In May, 1883, the centennial of the order was pleasantly celebrated at the old house by the visit of many of its members. On this occasion the Cincinnati were welcomed by the late William Samuel Verplanck, who then owned the property. Samuel did not leave Mount Gulian until his son, Daniel Crommelin, made his home there in 1804, on removing from New York.

Samuel Verplanck, who took no active part in the Revolution, is said by some to have been a Tory. Such, however, is not the case. He allowed his house to be taken as the headquarters for the American army. Had he been a Tory, the Americans would hardly have taken the good care of the property that they did. Besides, the lands of the Tories were very generally confiscated and we know that no property of this family was forfeited nor were proceedings instituted against it under the acts of forfeiture. Samuel probably remained in the Dutch Church, though he was in sympathy with the Episcopal. Both of the old churches at Fishkill were objects of his bounty on an interesting occasion. In 1765, there died at the age of one hundred and twenty-eight, not far from Fishkill, one Egelbert Hoff, who had been a communicant of the Dutch Church. Samuel had known Hoff well, and, in 1820, to commemorate his death, he gave to each of the churches a silver flagon. Samuel gave to Trinity Church, Fishkill, a glebe farm, which the corporation still holds. He also gave land to other churches in Dutchess County. Among the records of Dutchess County is a deed, dated March 23, 1779, by Samuel Verplanck, describing himself as merchant, gentleman, citizen of New York, burgher of Amsterdam, and one of the governors of Kings College, to Areaen Brinckerhoff and others as trustees for the congregation of the Reformed Dutch Church of Fishkill, Hopewell and New

Hackensack. The deed conveyed ten acres out of the John Way farm at Hopewell, on which was built the church which is still standing and used by the people of the neighborhood.

A fine portrait of Samuel Verplanck by Copley has come down to this date. It was painted about 1770. This portrait, which is reproduced herewith, is now owned by his great grandson, Samuel Verplanck of Stonykill, Fishkill-on-Hudson. Samuel Verplanck died at Mount Gulian, then the home of his son, on the twenty-seventh of January, 1820, in the eighty-first year of his age, and was buried in Trinity churchyard, Fishkill.

LEONHARD FELIX FULD

CLASS OF 1759

WILLIAM HANNA

WILLIAM HANNA received the degree of bachelor of arts from Kings College in 1759. The degree of master of arts *honoris causa* was conferred upon him in 1765 and by Yale College in 1768.

EPENETUS TOWNSEND

Epenetus Townsend graduated from Kings College with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1759, and received the master's degree three years later. In 1767 he went to England to take holy orders. He returned in the following year and entered upon his pastoral duties as Episcopal minister at North Salem, New York. In 1776 he was sent to the Whig committee, but was dismissed. Three weeks after the Declaration of Independence he abandoned his pulpit, and in October he was a prisoner at Fishkill. In March, 1777, he was removed to Long Island, and in 1779 he embarked with his family for Nova Scotia. The vessel foundered and everyone on board perished.

CLASS OF 1760

SAMUEL BAYARD

The same ship which brought to the western world and landed in New Amsterdam in the month of May, 1647, the last of the

Dutch governors of New Netherlands, had on board Stuyvesant's beautiful wife and his sister Anna, who was the widow of a Samuel Bayard. She was accompanied by her daughter Catharine and her three sons, Petrus, Balthazar and Nicholas. It has long been a tradition in the family that Samuel Bayard was a French Protestant divine and professor, who, with his wife, Blandina Coude, a lady of rank, fled from Paris to Holland during the religious troubles which disturbed their native land in the sixteenth century. However, an endeavor on the part of the eminent genealogist, General James Grant Wilson, to verify this tradition in The Hague, proved to be unsuccessful. The family name is variously spelled Bayert, Baird, Biart, Biard and Byard.

Little is known of the life of our alumnus, Samuel Bayard. He was born in 1740, and successively held the positions of deputy secretary to the colony of New York and deputy register of the ordinary and prerogative court of New York, receiving his appointment to the latter position in 1774. In the same year he was engaged in a controversy with other proprietors of lands in New York, and on behalf of himself and his associates submitted a memorial to the British government, praying to be put in quiet possession of a part of the tract called the Westenhook patent. After General Lee took command of the City of New York, in 1776, Bayard was made a prisoner and placed under guard at the house of Nicholas Bayard. Subsequently, Samuel Bayard entered the service of the Crown and in 1782 was a major of the King's Orange Rangers.

ANTHONY HOFFMAN

Anthony Hoffman was the fourth child of Col. Martinus Hoffman and Tryntje Benson, and a member of the fourth generation of the Hoffman family in the United States. The family is of Swedish origin, the Scandinavian form of the name being Hoppman. Several individuals having the name of Hoffman emigrated to the Swedish colony in Delaware and of these some were transferred to New Amsterdam by Governor Stuyvesant when he conquered New Sweden. The ancestor of our alumnus, however, emigrated from Holland to Esopus, near Kingston, New York, in 1658, and later moved to New Amsterdam, where he

was living in 1661. Martinus Hoffman, the grandson of Martin Hoffman, the first member of the Hoffman family in America and the father of our alumnus, moved from Kingston to Red Hook, Dutchess County, New York. Martinus Hoffman served successively as justice of the peace and judge of the court of common pleas in Dutchess County.

Anthony Hoffman was born August 12, 1739, and was baptized at Camp Church. In 1760 he received the degree of bachelor of arts and in 1763 that of master of arts from Kings College, and from 1784 to 1787 he was a regent of the University of the State of New York. He lived in Red Hook, New York, and was a supervisor of the town of Rhinebeck from 1781 to 1785. He was a colonel in the army and served on several military committees. He was a member of the first, third and fourth provincial congresses and was elected to the New York legislature in 1783. He owned a great deal of property in Dutchess County and many transfers and conveyances of land are recorded in his name in the county clerk's office at Poughkeepsie. In 1771 he was appointed loan officer of Dutchess County and took the oath prescribed by the act of the general assembly of the province of New York.

Anthony Hoffman married Mary, daughter of Harmon Rutgers, the third, of New York, and they had one child, Eliza, who married Nicholas Gouverneur Rutgers. Anthony's will, dated February 24, 1790, is filed in the Surrogate's Court at Poughkeepsie, New York. It was proved by John Ogden Hoffman on May 18, 1790; hence the date of Anthony's death must have been 1790 and his age at death fifty years. In his will he leaves legacies to his wife Mary and to his daughter and only child, no name being given, as well as to his sister and his brother. He also gives freedom to all his slaves and manumits them entirely. The signature to this will was witnessed among others by Benjamin Kissam, who entered Kings College in 1775.

PHILIP LIVINGSTON

Philip Livingston was born in 1744. In 1763 he received the degree of master of arts from Kings College, having graduated three years previously. He was a member of the New York Pro-

vincial Congress, and a trustee of Columbia College from 1797 to 1806.

JOHN MARSTON

John Marston was born on December 5, 1740. He was the youngest child of Nathaniel Marston and a member of the fifth generation of the New York branch of the Marston family. He received the degree of bachelor of arts from Kings College in 1760, and like all of his classmates was awarded the master's degree three years later. He married Rachel Lawrence in 1768. He resided in New York and died there in the year 1797 prior to April 6, when a license to administer on his estate was granted to his sons Thomas and John, Jr. These two sons were members of the Committee of Safety during the Revolutionary War. John Marston, our alumnus, had five children, three sons and two daughters.

ROBERT WATTS

Robert Watts received the degree of bachelor of arts from Kings College in 1760 and that of master of arts in 1763.

ISAAC WILKINS

Isaac Wilkins of New York was an Episcopal minister. He was born in Jamaica, West Indies, in 1741, and was the son of Martin Wilkins, a rich planter who died when his son was quite young. Isaac was sent to New York to be educated, and graduated at Kings College with the degree of A.B. in 1760. He prepared himself for the ministry but did not take orders. In 1763 Kings College conferred the degree of master of arts upon him. Having settled in the county of Westchester, he was returned as a member of the assembly and served from 1772 to 1775, becoming the leader on the ministerial side. His influence with his associates and with his party was very great. When the question of appointing delegates to the Second Congress came up, he made a speech which was much admired by his friends for its eloquence, clearness and precision. Schuyler and George Clinton were his provincial antagonists in the debate. Mr. Wilkins's zeal and extreme loyalty, to which he occasionally gave utterance in essays,

rendered him very obnoxious to the Whigs. It is a singular circumstance that the youthful Hamilton, who was also born in the West Indies, undertook the task of replying to two of his political effusions. One of them, "Congress canvassed," which was signed A. W. Farmer, was extensively circulated, and it as well as the pamphlet about "The future of the controversy between Great Britain and the Colonies," was summarily disposed of whenever either of them fell into the hands of those whose measures were criticized and condemned. Both were burned in all parts of the country, and on some occasions the former was dressed in tar and turkey buzzard's feathers, nailed to the whipping post and set on fire, as the best means of showing the indignation of its author's treason and sentiments. As a result Wilkins found it desirable to leave America and go to England.

In 1776 he returned to Long Island where he remained until peace had been reestablished, when he retired to Shelbourne, Nova Scotia. He remained in that province for several years and lived a part of the time at Lunenburg. At a meeting of the wardens and vestrymen of the congregations of West Chester and East Chester on the seventh day of June, 1798, it was resolved that the said congregations do unite and associate in order to procure a clergyman to officiate for them. Accordingly on the ninth day of March, 1799, the Rev. Isaac Wilkins, A.M., was elected minister of the two churches. At a vestry meeting on the twenty-second day of July, 1801, it was resolved "that the Rev. Isaac Wilkins, being now in priest's orders and having officiated for us for two years past to our satisfaction be now called to the rectory of this parish." Wilkins died on February 5, 1830. His remains were interred on the south side of the chancel of St. Peter's Church under the following inscription: "This monument commemorates the filial piety of the Rev. Isaac Wilkins, D.D., the honest and able representative of this borough in 1775. *'I leave America and every endearing connection because I will not raise my hand against my sovereign nor will I draw my sword against my country. When I can conscientiously draw it in her favor, my life shall be devoted to her service.'* A scholar, a gentleman and a Christian, he lived for 31 years the diligent and faithful minister of this parish.

Placed here as he believed by his Redeemer, he was satisfied with his lot, nor ever wished nor ever went to seek a better living. Died 5 February, 1830, Ætat. 89." His remains are deposited under the chancel of the old church beside those of his wife, Isabella Wilkins, daughter of the Hon. Lewis Morris.

The *Christian Journal* for March, 1830, contained an interesting sketch of the career of our alumnus, from which the following paragraphs are taken :

Although from early life of a religious turn of mind, much devoted to theological reading, attached to clerical society and cherishing an affection and a desire equal to his fitness for the ministry, it was not until he had attained to nearly three score years that Dr. Wilkins found himself sufficiently released from civil and secular cares to gratify his early and abiding preference for the ministry as a profession. He was ordained deacon and afterwards priest by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Provoost [of the class of 1758]. He continued in the exercise of his public duties until within a few months of his death, and was for many years the oldest surviving alumnus of Kings College.

He explained and enforced the doctrines of the gospel, the distinctive principles of our church and the whole range of Christian obligation and duty, with a clearness that manifested his own understanding of them and with an earnestness that proved how deeply his heart was engaged in the work. He was conscious of the existence of no error in the faith or practice of the Church against which he would hesitate boldly and fearlessly to address himself. He saw nothing to be his own duty or that of his people to which he would not in a most uncompromising manner devote himself or which he would not most faithfully urge and enforce upon them. It has been said of him, and it is believed to have been most justly said, that had he lived in times of martyrdom there is not that thing which he thought it his duty to say or do which he would have left unsaid or undone, or an act or word which he deemed inconsistent with the most rigid demands of duty and of conscience which he would have done or said to save his life. His was a piety and virtue which would have remained unmoved when those more boasted might have found more plausible excuses for giving way.

From the year 1801 until in the year 1821 he was obliged by the infirmities of age to decline, Dr. Wilkins was uniformly returned as the clerical deputy from the Diocese of New York to the General Convention and he attended the greater number of meetings

of that body. There and in the diocesan convention he was an able and enlightened advocate of sound principles of ecclesiastical polity and of such measures as in his conscience he believed to be most agreeable to them. Indeed, never had the church a more disinterested friend. He overlooked all selfish considerations tending either to personal ease or to the point whither he thought himself drawn by duty and conscience. The strength of his faith and the clearness of his religious views were eminently conspicuous during the progress of a most painful and distressing disorder towards its fatal termination.

Isaac Wilkins had four sons and five daughters. The eldest son Martin was a distinguished member of the New York bar and the proprietor of Castle Hill Neck. The second son was Isaac of West Chester, who married Charlotte Seabury, daughter of the Rt. Rev. Samuel Seabury. The third was the Hon. Lewis Wilkins of Windsor, Nova Scotia, member of the Assembly, Speaker of the House for that province from 1806 to 1817 and judge of the Supreme Court.

CLASS OF 1761

HENRY HOLLAND

HENRY HOLLAND was the third child of Lieutenant Henry Holland who was an officer in the New York colonial troops for more than thirty years before the winter of 1721, when he was sent by Governor Burnet to England with dispatches to the Lords of Trade. Lieutenant Holland was also a commissioner of Indian affairs from 1721 to 1726 and was in command of the garrison at Albany at the time of his death in 1732.

Henry Holland, our alumnus, was an alderman of Albany in 1727 and a sheriff in 1746. Subsequently he removed to New York and attended Kings College. He was a member of the Assembly from Richmond County from 1761 to 1768. In 1765 he was one of the managers on the part of the Province of New York in the controversy concerning the partition line between that province and New Jersey. In 1770 he was a Master in Chancery for appraising and settling real estate by order of the court. He married on December 14, 1728, Alida Beekman, the daughter of

Johannes Martense Beekman, and died in 1782, at the age of seventy-eight.

ANTHONY LISPENARD

Anthony Lispenard was the great grandson of Antoine L'Esperarde, who was a baker in Albany as early as 1670, and the son of Leonard Lispenard. He was born in 1753 and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Kings College in 1761. He married Sarah Barclay on December 10, 1764. He had three sons, Leonard, Thomas and Anthony, and two daughters, Alice and Sarah, the latter of whom married Alexander L. Stewart. He served as a presidential elector in 1800, and died in 1817, at the age of sixty-four years.

HENRY VAN DYCK

There are three early families of the name of Van Dyck who lived in the colony of New York in the seventeenth century. The family of Hendrick Van Dyck moved to Albany, New York, the family of Jan Thomasse Van Dyck moved to Long Island and New Jersey, and the family of Franz Claessen Van Dyck remained in New York City for several generations. Henry Van Dyck, our alumnus, was a great-great-grandson of Franz Claessen Van Dyck. He was born in 1744 in Nassau Street, New York, and was a son of Richard Van Dyck. After his graduation from Kings College, Van Dyck moved to Stratford, Conn., where he married Hulda Lewis of that place. He studied and practiced law for a time and then studied for the ministry. He was one of the first three students ordained by Bishop Seabury in America in 1785. Rev. Henry Van Dyck was pastor of several churches in Connecticut, and also served as pastor at Poughkeepsie, New York, Perth Amboy, New Brunswick and Burlington, New Jersey, and at Newtown, New York. In 1792 he received the degree of S.T.D. from Rutgers College. He died in New York City, September 17, 1804, at the age of sixty, leaving a widow, a son Richard, and a daughter Abby. Rev. Henry Van Dyck was buried in the family vault in Trinity Churchyard, New York City. The descendants of his son Richard now reside in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and his grand-

daughter, Mrs. Cornelia Van Dyke Clarke was living in 1878 in Mount Holly, New Jersey, being the wife of Joseph Clarke of that place. A portrait of the Rev. Henry Van Dyck is in the possession of the Livingston family of New York.

While he was rector of St. Peter's, Perth Amboy, and Christ Church, New Brunswick, New Jersey, he was chosen President of the Ninth Convention of the Church of New Jersey, held in Christ Church, New Brunswick, June 6, 1792. During the American Revolution, he was a loyalist, but in 1784 he was permitted to return to the State of New York by special act of the legislature.

CLASS OF 1762

EDWARD ANTILL

Edward Antill was a grandson of Edward Antill, a prominent merchant in New York City who came from Richmond, Surrey, England, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The grandfather was born in 1659 and died in 1704, and in addition to being a prominent merchant, he was also a lawyer and a man of public affairs in the colony. Edward Antill III, our alumnus, was the first son of Edward Antill II and Anne Morris. He was born in Piscataqua, New Jersey, on the eleventh of April, 1742.

After graduating from Kings College, he was admitted to the bar in England, but shortly removed to Quebec, where he remained until the Revolution began. When that city was besieged by the American troops in the fall of 1775, he refused to respond to the call of the governor of the city to take up arms in its defence and was sent to the American lines, where he was at once assigned to duty as chief engineer of the army by General Montgomery. He was with that officer when he fell, and was despatched by General Wooster to relate the particulars to General Schuyler and the Continental Congress. On January 22, 1776, he received a commission as Lieutenant Colonel of Colonel Hazen's second Canadian Regiment, and in May, 1776, General Benedict Arnold assigned him to duty as Adjutant General of the American Army in Canada. In the following December he was sent on a recruiting tour through New Jersey and the southern states with the approbation of General Washington, who wrote him a commendatory letter in January

8, 1777, and Congress voted him \$2,000 for his expenses. He was among the prisoners captured by the British when General Sullivan led his expedition against Staten Island, August 22, 1777, and for a time was confined on one of the prison ships. His brother John, then in the British service, was sent to examine the condition of the prisoners, and the first person he saw among them was his own brother, whose release he soon effected.

Edward Antill was licensed as an attorney in New Jersey at the November term 1783, and shortly afterwards he opened a law office in New York City. Later he removed to Canada, joining his brother John there. He married at Quebec, May 4, 1767, Miss Charlotte Riverain, daughter of Joseph Riverain, and died in the town of Saint Johns, on the Richelieu River near Montreal, May, 1789, at the age of forty-seven years. He had been appointed a judge of the court of common pleas of Clinton County, New York, in 1789, but probably died before he could fill the office.

HENRY CUYLER

Henry Cuyler was a son of Cornelius Cuyler, who was a grandson of the original Hendrick Cuyler, a tailor, born in 1637, who came to Albany, New York, about 1664 and bought a lot on the hill on the east side of North Pearl Street, near State Street. The name Cuyler is derived from the German Keiler (wild boar). Our alumnus was born on August 15, 1735.

WILLIAM CORNELIUS GEORGE

William Cornelius George came from Antigua and spent the early part of his college course at Yale. Subsequently he entered Kings College, and after being admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Kings College in 1762, he received an honorary *ad eundem* degree from Yale University in the same year. He perished in an attempt to land on Staten Island a few years after his graduation.

JOHN GRINNELL

John Grinnell served as Captain of the Third Regiment of New York Continental Artillery from 1775 to 1776.

ALEXANDER LESLIE

Alexander Leslie was for thirteen years the head-master of the grammar school of Kings College, retiring in the year 1776.

LEONARD LISPENARD

Leonard Lispenard was born in 1743. He was the son of Leonard Lispenard and Alice Rutgers and was the great grandson of Antoine L'Espenarde, the first member of the family in America. He graduated from Kings College in 1762 and became a merchant. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and owned the property known as Davenport's Neck in New Rochelle, New York, where he had a summer residence. He traveled in Europe extensively and was a person of superior culture and education. He served as a delegate to the Provincial Congress of New York in 1775, and he was a Regent of the University of the State of New York from 1784 to 1787. He was the treasurer of Kings College from 1775 until 1784, when he resigned the position. He died unmarried in 1790, at the age of forty-seven.

DANIEL ROBERT

Daniel Robert was a lawyer by profession and became a loyalist during the American Revolution. After the termination of the war he became His Majesty's Attorney General for the Island of St. Christopher's in the West Indies.

CLASS OF 1763

ABRAHAM DE PEYSTER

A remote ancestor of our alumnus was a Landheer in Flanders. Subsequently the family was driven by the persecutions of Charles IX of France to Amsterdam, Holland, and from this city Johannes De Peyster, the progenitor of the family in America, came to New Amsterdam in 1645 on a visit, returning in 1652 to make the new world his permanent residence.

Our alumnus, Abraham De Peyster, was the third child of Col. James Abraham De Peyster, and a member of the fifth generation of the family in America. He was born February 18, 1743. In

1776 he entered the King's service as senior captain of the Fourth or King's American Regiment of New York Volunteers. He was second in command at the Battle of King's Mountain, about twelve miles northwest of Yorkville, South Carolina, on October 7, 1780, and after the fall of Col. Patrick Ferguson, which occurred early in the action, assumed the chief command. Captain De Peyster had been paid off on the morning of the battle, among the coin which he received being a doubloon which he placed in the pocket of his vest. While in the field a bullet struck the coin, saving his life. He went to St. John's, New Brunswick, at the conclusion of peace, and was one of the grantees of that city. He became treasurer of New Brunswick and a colonel in the militia. He died in that colony in 1798, his estate being sold by his administrator in 1799. He was married on August 2, 1783, to Catherine, second daughter of John Livingston, but died without issue.

CLASS OF 1764

RICHARD HARISON

Richard Harison held the following public offices during his lifetime: Secretary of the Regents of the University of the State of New York from 1784 to 1790; delegate to the New York Constitutional Convention of 1788; member of the New York Assembly from 1788 to 1789; United States District Attorney for the District of New York from 1789 to 1801; Recorder of the City of New York from 1798 to 1801; Trustee of Columbia College 1788. He also received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. His death occurred in 1829, at the age of 82. Richard Harison was a lawyer of high repute, and it was in recognition of his labors in framing the Constitution that he was by appointment of Washington made the first United States attorney for the district of New York.

There is in the University Library a volume in the handwriting of Mr. Harison entitled "Extracts from various authors upon several subjects." This volume shows that Mr. Harison was a careful reader on many subjects.

JOHN JAY

John Jay was the son of Peter Jay, a prosperous Huguenot merchant of New York. At the age of twelve he was placed under the tutelage of the Huguenot pastor at New Rochelle, under whom he acquired an excellent knowledge of the French language, and of the classics as well, so that when fifteen years old, he was able to enter Kings College. Two years later we find in the little old letter book of his father an item to the effect that "our Johnny is doing well at college. He seems sedate and intent on gaining knowledge, but rather inclines to law instead of to the ministry." In young Jay's veins there was no British blood, five of his great-grandparents being French and three Dutch, and as the result of an untimely insistence upon this fact in President Cooper's presence, he was rusticated shortly before graduation; but he received his A.B. degree in 1764.

As John Jay was destined to be a lawyer, his father entered him in the office of Benjamin Kissam, an eminent practitioner, where he studied for five years. After his admission to the bar, Jay's life history became a part of the history of his country. In 1774 and again in 1775 he was a delegate to Congress; in 1776 he was a member of the Provincial Convention of New York; in 1777 he was Chief Justice of New York; in 1778 president of the national congress; in 1779 minister plenipotentiary to Spain; he served as United States Peace Commissioner from 1781 to 1783; United States Secretary of Foreign Affairs in 1784; delegate to Congress 1784; Regent of the University of the State of New York from 1784 to 1790; delegate to the Federal Constitutional Convention of 1787; delegate to the New York Constitutional Convention of 1788; Chief Justice of the United States from 1789 to 1794; United States Envoy Extraordinary to Great Britain in 1794; Governor of the State of New York from 1795 to 1801. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1790, by Brown in 1794, and by the University of Edinburgh in 1792. John Jay married a daughter of William Livingston. He died in 1829 at the age of eighty-four.

CLASS OF 1765

EGBERT BENSON

Egbert Benson, the son of Richard Benson and Catherine Van Borson, was born in New York, June 21, 1746. He never married and died August 24, 1833, at the age of eighty-seven. In his early years he lived with his maternal grandmother on the corner of Broad and Beaver Streets, New York City. He attended an English classical school, where he prepared himself for college under the guidance of the Rev. Dr. Barclay, rector of Trinity Church, who was a relative by marriage. He was admitted to the Bar in 1769, and shortly afterwards removed to Red Hook, Dutchess County, where he commenced the practice of his profession.

In 1776, on the formation of the Committee of Safety in Dutchess County, he was appointed a member and chosen its chairman. In 1775 he was chosen a member for Dutchess County of the Provincial Convention which met in the City of New York on the twentieth of April of that year for the purpose of choosing delegates to the second continental congress. He was elected May 3, 1777, and appointed by the Convention on the eighth day of that month the first attorney-general of the State of New York. From 1777 to 1781 he was a member of the State Assembly for Dutchess County. On January 25, 1781, he was appointed by Congress to the office of procurator, whose duty it was to prosecute on behalf of Congress all debts due, or frauds committed against, the United States. On October 26, 1781, he was appointed a member of Congress from the State of New York under the confederation and he was reappointed in 1784. By virtue of his office of attorney general he was a member of the first board of regents of the University of the State of New York. In 1788 he resigned his office of attorney general and was appointed one of the regents of the university, holding this position until 1802. In the same year he was again sent to Congress and remained there until 1792. He held various important offices under Congress and under the State of New York from this time until 1794. He was boundary commissioner between New York and Massachusetts in 1784, and boundary commissioner between New York and Con-

necticut in 1790. In 1794 he was appointed by a majority of the council of appointment the fifth justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, which office he held until March, 1801, when he resigned on being appointed Chief Judge of the Second Circuit Court of the United States. He was deprived of this office in 1802 by the repeal of the act creating the court. In 1812 he was again elected to Congress and attended the first session, but on account of impaired health he resigned in August of that year. He was a trustee of Columbia College from 1804 to 1815. The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him by Union College in 1799, by Harvard College in 1808 and by Dartmouth College in 1811. He was one of the founders of the New York Historical Society and its first president, filling this office for eleven years. There is a portrait of Benson in the possession of the Society.

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON

Robert R. Livingston was born in the City of New York on November 27, 1746. He received his education at Kings College, where he graduated in 1765 with the degree of bachelor of arts, and three years later he received the master's degree both from Kings College and from Princeton. He entered the office of William Smith to study law, and in 1773 he was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership with John Jay. At the same time he held for nearly two years the position of Recorder of the City of New York, to which he had been appointed by Governor Tryon and which he resigned on account of the outbreak of the Revolution. In April, 1775, Livingston was elected a member of the Assembly from Dutchess County. In 1776 he was elected a Member of Congress. He was a member of the committee appointed to draw up the Declaration of Independence, which included Jefferson, Adams, Franklin and Sherman. He was a member of the committee of citizens of New York appointed to draw up the State Constitution, which was adopted by the convention held in Kingston. In 1777 Livingston was appointed chancellor of New York. He resigned his position as a delegate to the Continental Congress, but was again elected in 1779. In August, 1781, Chancellor Livingston was appointed Secretary of Foreign Affairs under

the new United States Confederation, and he continued to hold this office during the next three years. In addition, domestic affairs were also in large part entrusted to him, and on his resignation in 1783 he received the thanks of Congress, being succeeded in office by John Jay.

As chancellor of the State it fell to the duty of Livingston to administer the oath of office to Washington, the first president of the United States. In 1788 Livingston was chairman of the State convention which adopted the federal constitution, as to which he shared the views of Jay and Hamilton. In 1794 Livingston was offered the position of minister to France, which, however, he refused, as he also did the secretaryship of the navy under Adams and Jefferson. In 1801, the term of his chancellorship having expired, and a commission to France being again offered him, he accepted it and proceeded to Paris. Napoleon was at this time First Consul. While minister to France, Livingston negotiated the treaty for the Louisiana Purchase. In Paris Livingston formed an intimate acquaintance with Robert Fulton, whom he assisted by his counsels and his money in the construction of the first steamboat. The famous *Clermont* sailed from New York City on September 10, 1807, to the seat of Chancellor Livingston, one hundred and ten miles distant, where she remained over night before continuing her voyage to Albany. She was named the *Clermont* after the upper Livingston manor. This he rebuilt for his summer residence and here he passed the latter portion of his life, devoting his time to the study of improvements in agriculture and the arts.

Livingston was one of the founders of the American Academy of Fine Arts and was elected its first president. He was also president of the New York Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts and a trustee of the New York Society Library. He received the degree of LL.D. from the Regents of the University of the State of New York in 1792, and was himself a regent of the University from 1784 to 1787. By Act of Congress his statue was placed in the Capitol at Washington as one of the two representative citizens of New York State, George Clinton being the other. Chancellor Livingston died suddenly at Clermont, New York, February 26, 1813, at the age of sixty-six.

HENRY LLOYD

Henry Lloyd was born in 1743 and died in 1825, at the age of eighty-two.

ARENT SCHUYLER

Arent Schuyler was the son of Philip Schuyler and Hester Kingsland. He married twice, his first wife being Helen Van Wagenen. He was arrested on July 11, 1777, and locked up in the Morristown jail as a disaffected person. After a month's detention he took the oath of loyalty to the patriot cause and was released. He is the only one of Philip Schuyler's descendants bearing his name who seemed to halt in loyalty to his country.

CLASS OF 1766

JAMES BARCLAY

JAMES BARCLAY served in the British Army during the Revolutionary War in the New Jersey Volunteers. He was taken prisoner on Staten Island in 1777 and was sent to Princeton. He was a son of Andrew and Helena Roosevelt Barclay, who were married in New York, June 14, 1737. His sister Sarah married Anthony Lisenard of the class of 1761. He had five sisters and four brothers, none of whom left any descendants. James Barclay married Mary Van Beverhout and had a daughter, Catharine Eliza, who, in 1812, married James Roosevelt.

GERARD BEEKMAN

Gerard Beekman's grandfather was Lieutenant Gerardus Beekman, who was born in Flatbush, N. Y., June 9, 1693, and married on October 9, 1718, Anna Maria Van Horne. His father married Anna Van Horne, October 26, 1745, and their eldest child was our alumnus Gerard, who was baptized in the New York Dutch Reformed Church on September 24, 1746. He married Cornelia, daughter of Lieutenant Governor Pierre Van Cortlandt and Joanna Livingston.

The family lived just north of Peekskill, surrounded by Tories,

and our alumnus was watched by the enemy and once summoned to Tryon's headquarters. The opportune arrival of the American troops saved him, however. He was first lieutenant in the First Battalion, New York Independent Militia, of the company called "Sportsmen." After the war he purchased part of the confiscated Philipse Manor near Tarrytown. From that time on he lived in the old manor house of Philipseburgh. His monument in Van Cortlandt Cemetery reads: Gerard G. Beekman, born September 19, 1746, New York City; died June 22, 1822, at his seat in the town of Mount Pleasant; aged 73 years, 9 months, 3 days.

RICHARD NICHOLLS COLDEN

Richard Nicholls Colden was a member of the third generation of the Colden family in America. His grandfather was Cadwallader Colden, who was Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New York from March 20, 1761, until September 20, 1776. His father was Alexander Colden, the eldest son of Cadwallader Colden. Our alumnus was appointed an ensign in the Forty-second Royal Highlanders on the 27th of August, 1766. This regiment was stationed in Pennsylvania. He left the army at the close of 1771 or early in 1772, returned to New York with his family, and was appointed surveyor and searcher of customs there, which office he held at the time of his death. He married Henrietta Maria Bethune, a Scotch lady of the Isle of Man, while with his regiment in that place. His death was announced by Governor Tryon to Lord Germain on the 24th of August, 1777, and probably occurred a day or two before that date. He was thirty-one years of age at the time of his death. Two sons survived him, of which the eldest, Alexander, died without issue, and the second, Cadwallader R., was editor of the *United States Sporting Magazine*, published in New York, from 1835 to 1836.

RICHARD D'OLLIER

Nothing further is known of Richard D'Ollier than that he received the degree of bachelor of arts from Kings College in 1766.

EDWARD NICOLL

Edward Nicoll was a son of Edward Nicoll and Agnes de Meyer Nicoll. He was born August 29, 1744. His father was born February 20, 1717, and died in 1797, and our alumnus was the second of nine children. In 1776 he was appointed a second lieutenant in the militia company raised in the North Ward of New York City.

JOHN RAY

There was a man of the name of John Ray in Colonel Malcolm's regiment of Continentals mustered in September, 1777, another in Van Woert's company of the Thirteenth Albany Regiment in the Saratoga district, another in Colonel William Williams' first Cumberland County Regiment, Guilford Company, but it is not possible to determine whether any of these was our alumnus. Our alumnus was born on August 9, 1731, and married Helena Roosevelt on December 24, 1786; she was the daughter of Jacobus Roosevelt and Annaetje Bogaert, his wife. John Ray attended the Presbyterian Church in New York, where one of his name was a trustee in 1759, but the name does not occur in the first New York directory. It is doubtful whether there was any issue of the marriage. One of the daughters of Col. Marinus Willett married a Ray, who may have been a member of the same family.

HENRY RUTGERS

Our alumnus, Henry Rutgers, was a member of the Rutgers family which came to Fort Orange in the year 1646. He was the only son of Hendrick Rutgers, who survived him. He was born on October 7, 1745, and entered the Continental Army at the outbreak of the Revolution. He was still a captain of a company of grenadiers in 1776, and took part in the Battle of White Plains. He continued actively and usefully employed as an officer until the close of the war. Meanwhile, during the occupation of New York by the British Army, the Rutgers house was used as a hospital. At the end of the war Henry had become the owner of the homestead, and he kept bachelor's hall there until his death nearly fifty years later. He was possessed of great wealth, and it

seems that he never engaged in any business, but found his time sufficiently occupied in the care of his estate. On July 27, 1790, President Washington and Governor Clinton, with the chiefs of the Creek Nation, reviewed a legion of General Malcolm's brigade and Colonel Bauman's regiment of artillery. The President signified his full approbation of their soldierly behavior to Colonel Rutgers, who commanded them. It was perhaps in honor of this occasion that the Colonel ordered the portrait of Washington from Albert Stuart, which hung in the hall of the Rutgers house until 1865. Colonel Rutgers took a leading and zealous part in the politics of the country. He was a member of the Assembly in 1784. In 1800 he was again nominated by the Republicans. This campaign was especially exciting, as the legislature was to choose presidential electors and the result depended on the vote of New York. A great effort was made in the city to defeat the Federalist Party, as the vote of the State turned as usual upon the contest in the metropolis. Colonel Rutgers was elected, as were also George Clinton and General Horatio Gates. They all voted for Republican electors and the result was the election of Jefferson and Burr. He was an assemblyman in 1801, 1802, and 1807. In 1811 he assisted in raising funds for building the first Tammany Hall. On June 24, 1812, he presided at an immense mass meeting in the park, called for the purpose of supporting the war and encouraging the construction of fortifications. He was a regent of the University of the State from 1802 to 1826, and in 1828 was elected to succeed Clinton as president of the Public School Society.

During all these years his property had been increasing in value. In 1793 he gave seven lots to the Dutch Church, but the gift lapsed, as the church was not completed within the specified time. A present of four lots to the Scotch Church failed for the same reason. Some years later he gave two lots to the Second Baptist Church. In 1797 he made a gift of five lots on the northwest corner of Monroe and Rutgers Streets to the First Presbyterian Church, and he added two lots at another time. He contributed a large amount toward building this church and was one of its leaders. The new church edifice was erected on this corner forty years ago. It was finally sold and became St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church. The old con-

gregation moved uptown and is now known as the Rutgers Presbyterian Church of Madison Avenue. Colonel Rutgers also gave the ground for the Market Street Dutch Church at the northwest corner of Market and Henry Streets. He made a large subscription to the building fund, and was an elder of this church from its organization to his death. The building belongs now to the Presbyterian Church of the Sea and Land. In 1806 he presented a lot to the Free School Fund Society for a school house, and an adjoining lot in 1808. He was always much interested in the college at New Brunswick, New Jersey, which was founded in 1780 as Queen's College by the Dutch Church. After the Revolution it lay dormant, until Colonel Rutgers aided in calling it back to life. It received the name of Rutgers College from the trustees as a mark of their respect for his character and in gratitude for his numerous services rendered the Reformed Dutch Church. In 1819 he was a member of the committee appointed to enter into correspondence with citizens in various parts of the country with a view to devising some plan for checking the spread of slavery. There is scarcely a benevolent object or humane institution which he did not liberally assist. He relieved the poor individually and supported deserving young men. In person he was a tall, plain-looking man, with a kindly expression.

Rutgers died in 1830, in the house in which he had lived nearly eighty years, his death occurring in the eighty-sixth year of his age. In his will he divided his "worldly estate with which God has abundantly pleased me" among his numerous relatives, but the largest share, including his mansion-house and all the land attached thereto, he gave to his great nephew, William B. Crosby. Colonel Rutgers had always lived simply and in his will he directs his executors to avoid all ostentatious display at his funeral. The sum thus saved he leaves to an infant school. It seems strange to read in a will made in New York in 1823 a clause which directs that "the negro wench slave named Hannah being superannuated be supported out of my estate." His real estate at his death consisted of 429 lots and was appraised at \$907,949. After Colonel Rutgers' death, Henry Street was carried through the two blocks surrounding the house and this block on Henry Street was called Rutgers Place. The house was remodeled and its north side made

its front. It stood thus with a block of ground in lawn and garden around it until after Mr. Crosby's death in 1865. A picture of the Rutgers mansion is given in "Valentine's Manual" for 1858, on page 268. It was then sold and torn down, its site being now occupied by tenement houses. Colonel Rutgers was a trustee of Princeton University from 1804 to 1817 and a presidential elector in 1808, 1816, and 1820. He was almost the last direct male representative of the family in New York City, and since his death the name has entirely disappeared here as a surname. In the New York directory of 1883 it occurs only in the Rutgers Female College and the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company. The former was named in honor of Colonel Rutgers at the instance of Mr. Crosby, who in 1838 gave the lots on Madison Street on which its original building stood. The insurance company was organized in 1853 and took the name on account of the situation of its principal office in Chatham Square, near the old Rutgers farm. Its scrip and certificates of stock bear the Colonel's portrait. But while the family name has become extinct in this city, the descendants of the first Harman Rutgers bearing other names and residing here may be numbered by hundreds. There is a portrait of Henry Rutgers in the seventeenth volume of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, facing page 82, and much of the present sketch has been taken from the same source.

JOHN TROUP

John Troup died in 1775. No biographical details are at hand.

JOHN TROUP, JR.

John Troup, Jr., was born in 1747 and died in 1817, at the age of seventy years.

JOHN VARDILL

John Vardill was born in New York in 1752, being the son of Captain Thomas Vardill, a native of Bermuda and at one time Port Warden at New York. His mother was Hannah Tiebout. He was an instructor at Columbia College from 1773 until he retired in 1776. His title was that of Professor of Natural Law from

1773 to 1775, when it was changed to that of Professor of Natural Law, History and Languages. In 1774 he embarked for England, being a loyalist. He was ordained at Stirbeck, Lincolnshire, and became the rector of an English church. He was elected assistant rector of Trinity Church, New York, but never returned to America. He died in 1811 at the age of fifty-nine, leaving his wife, Ann, and one daughter surviving him.

JOHN WATTS

John Watts was the third of the seven children of the Hon. John Watts, who was a member of Governor Tryon's council. Our alumnus married his cousin Jane, the daughter of Peter De Lancey of Westchester, on October 2, 1775; she was also a granddaughter of Cadwallader Colden. He delivered the Latin salutatory at his graduation. From 1774 until the war he was recorder of New York. He was a member of the legislature from 1788 to 1793, being speaker from 1791 to 1793. In 1792 he was a member of the United States Congress. He was commissioned a Major of the New York militia by the British on October 23, 1776. He was also a Judge in Westchester County. Thomas H. Barclay of the class of 1772, Kings College, was his brother-in-law, having married his wife's sister Susanna, and her mother's brother was Richard Nicholls Colden of the class of 1776. Her sister, Margaret, married John, the son of Edward Antill of the class of 1762.

Among the children of our alumnus were George, First Lieutenant United States Army Light Dragoons, *aide de camp* to General Scott; Robert, Captain Forty-first United States Infantry, 1813; John, Jr., who graduated from Columbia College in 1804; Susan, who married Philip Kearney; Elizabeth, who married Henry Laight of the class of 1802 at Columbia; and Mary, who married Frederick De Peyster. His daughter, Susan, was the mother of Major-General Philip Kearney of the class of 1833 of Columbia College, who was killed at Chantilly. Our alumnus died September 3, 1794, at the age of forty-five, having been born August 27, 1749.

CLASS OF 1767

WILLIAM LAIGHT

William Laight was born in 1751. He sympathized with the mother country and was appointed Assistant Brigade Major of the Militia on February 6, 1780, by General Pattison, the British commander. He died in 1804, at the age of fifty-three. He had a son, Edward W. Laight, who was born August 28, 1773, and who graduated from Columbia College in 1793.

PETER VAN SCHAACK

Peter Van Schaack was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., in March, 1747. In 1826 he received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia College. He served as a commissioner to revise the colonial statutes of New York in 1773, having been admitted to the bar in 1769. He refused to take the oath to Congress, and left the country in 1778. Through the friendship of his Whig friends, John Jay, 1764, Egbert Benson, 1765, Richard Harison, 1764, and Gouverneur Morris, 1768, all of whom had been students with him at Kings College, he was allowed to return in 1785 and practised his profession until his death, which occurred on September 17, 1832, at the age of eighty-five.

CLASS OF 1768

CHARLES DOUGHTY

CHARLES DOUGHTY received the degree of doctor of medicine from Kings College in 1772. He served as surgeon in the Third Battalion of the Loyal British Volunteers commanded by Colonel de Lancey. As a loyalist in the service of the King he retired with the army at the end of the struggle, and thereafter ceased to be identified with the State of New York or with the United States.

JAMES LUDLOW

James Ludlow was the tenth child of William Ludlow and Mary Duncan, his wife. He was born July 2, 1750, in the city of New York. His father, William, was the third son of Gabriel Ludlow, who landed at New York on November 24, 1694, being one of the

early merchants of that city. The great-grandfather of our alumnus was Thomas Ludlow, who was the first cousin once removed of Edmund the Regicide (1617-1693). The parents of our alumnus had a large family, of which James was the tenth child. He married on October 22, 1781, Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Harrison and Elizabeth Pelham, his wife, of Newport, Rhode Island. James Ludlow had two children, Elizabeth, who died young, and Frances Mary, who married on October 29, 1807, Philip Thomas, of Cecil County, Maryland. They had six children, two of whom were Columbia alumni,—Philip William Thomas of the class of 1832 and Ludlow Thomas of the class of 1835.

BENJAMIN MOORE

Benjamin Moore, the second Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, and ninth in succession in the American Episcopate, was born in Newtown, Long Island, New York, on October 5, 1748. His father was Lieutenant Samuel Moore and his mother was Sarah Fish. His great grandfather was John Moore, an Independent minister and the first who was allowed to minister in New England, where he died in 1657. Our alumnus attended the schools of his native town, and graduated from Kings College in 1768, receiving the degree of master of arts three years later. His theological studies were pursued at home under the direction of Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, rector of Trinity Church, New York, and after several years he engaged as private instructor in Latin and Greek in New York City. He went to England in May, 1774, for episcopal ordination; was ordained deacon in the chapel of Fulham Palace, June 24, 1774, and was ordained priest at the same place five days later by Dr. Richard Terrick, bishop of London. He was married on March 20, 1779, to Charity Clarke, by whom he had one child, Clement C. Moore, class of 1798. Upon his return to New York he officiated at Trinity Church and its chapels and was appointed an assistant minister of that parish in February, 1775. He continued in this position until November, 1783, when he was elected rector. The election was contested and Dr. Provoost of the class of 1758 was declared rector on February 5, 1784. Mr.

Moore thereupon resumed his duties as assistant minister, serving under Dr. Provoost until his resignation. On December 22, 1800, he succeeded the latter as rector of Trinity Parish, which rectorship he held until his death in 1811. Although elected as the successor of Bishop Provoost, he was consecrated only as coadjutor bishop at Trenton, New Jersey, September 11, 1801, by Bishops White, Claggett, and Jarvis.

Bishop Moore was a regent of the University of the State of New York from 1787 to 1802. He became a trustee of Columbia College in 1802 and held this position until he resigned in 1813. He served as president of Kings College, *pro tempore*, in the absence of the president from 1775 to 1776. He was professor of rhetoric and logic at Columbia College from 1784 until he resigned in 1787. In 1789 the College conferred upon him the honorary degree of S.T.D. In 1801 he was elected president of Columbia College, and he held this position until 1811. In 1811 a stroke of paralysis incapacitated Dr. Moore for further service, and he asked for an assistant, whereupon Dr. John Henry Hobart was elected and consecrated as assistant bishop of New York. On the death of Bishop Provoost on September 6, 1815, Dr. Moore became the second bishop of New York.

Bishop Moore died at Greenwich Village in New York City on February 29, 1816, at the age of sixty-eight. His son, Clement C. Moore of the class of 1798 of Columbia College, was for many years professor of Hebrew in the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York City, and Nathaniel F. Moore, the son of William Moore, a younger brother of our alumnus, was president of Columbia College from 1842 to 1849. There is an excellent portrait of Bishop Moore in "Universities and their sons" (Boston, 1898) at page 633 of volume one, and in volume two of the *QUARTERLY*, facing page 258.

Bishop Moore wrote two volumes of sermons, which were published after his death by his son. He also delivered in 1803 the "Charge at the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church on October 5, 1802," and in 1793 he published a twenty-five page pamphlet containing his "Address to the Members of the Protes-

tant Episcopal Convention in New York City on February 16, 1793," both of which are controversial pamphlets.*

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS

We have three distinct and excellent sources from which a biographical sketch of Gouverneur Morris's life can be constructed, namely, the two volume edition of the "Diary and letters of Gouverneur Morris," edited in 1888 by his granddaughter, Anne Cary Morris; the three volume "Life of Gouverneur Morris with selections from his correspondence," edited in 1832 by Jared Sparks; and the very interesting one volume sketch of Gouverneur Morris written in 1888 by Theodore Roosevelt.

Gouverneur Morris was born on January 31, 1752, at the family manor house in Morrisania, New York City. He belonged by birth to that powerful landed aristocracy whose rule was known by New York alone in all the northern colonies. His great-grandfather, who had served in the armies of Cromwell, came to the seaport at the mouth of the Hudson while it was still beneath the sway of Holland, and settled outside of Harlem, the estate being invested with manorial privileges by the original grant of the governor. In the next two generations the Morrisses had played a prominent part in colonial affairs, both the father and the grandfather of Gouverneur Morris having been on the bench and having also been members of the provincial legislature, where they took the popular side and stood up stoutly for the rights of the assembly in the wearisome and interminable conflicts waged by the latter against the prerogatives of the Crown and the powers of the royal governors. The Morrisses were restless, adventurous men of erratic temperament and strong intellect, and with far more than his share of the family talent and brilliancy, young Gouverneur Morris also inherited a certain whimsical streak that ran through his character. His mother was one of the Huguenot Gouverneurs who had settled in New York, and it was perhaps the French blood in his veins that gave him the alert vivacity and keen sense of humor that dis-

*For a fuller account of Bishop Moore's life and his services as third president of Columbia College, see the article by John B. Pine in the June, 1900, issue of the *QUARTERLY*.

tinguished him from most of the great Revolutionary statesmen who were his contemporaries. He was a bright active boy, and was early put to school at the old Huguenot settlement of New Rochelle. After the usual preparatory instruction he went to Kings College, from which he received the degree of bachelor of arts in 1768 and the degree of master of arts in 1771, delivering the Commencement oration in the former year. Immediately after graduation Gouverneur Morris studied law in the office of William Smith, afterwards Chief Justice of the Province of New York, but better known as the colonial historian of the State. The bar was undoubtedly the profession where the qualities of Morris's mind, his vigorous and concentrated intelligence, were most likely to excel. His elocution was animated and persuasive, his voice sonorous and pleasing, his figure tall and exceedingly graceful; all the attributes of the orator seem to have fallen to his share. Ambitious to excel, full of hope, with perfect confidence in his own powers and therefore entire self-possession, it was possible for him to say with all sincerity that in his intercourse with men he never knew the sensations of fear, or embarrassment. He was licensed to practice as an attorney-at-law three months before he was twenty in 1771.

Although Gouverneur Morris was not a scholar of the highest standing, he early displayed a decided talent for mathematics, logic, and oratory, and was also a close student of Shakspeare and the classics. When only eighteen years of age, he contributed several letters to the public press opposing the proposition then before the New York Assembly to meet the indebtedness incurred by the French and Indian War with interest bearing bills of credit. When the struggle between the colonies and the mother country arose on the horizon, Morris was at his wit's end as to what course he should take, but when the breach had actually been made, he did not hesitate long. He was a member of the first provincial congress, which met at New York in 1775 for the purpose of meeting the expense of the war, as well as a delegate to the second and third provincial congresses. He was also a delegate in 1776 to the State constitutional convention and did noble work in that body, particularly in securing full recognition of religious liberty as against the powerful anti-Catholic element under the leadership of John

Jay. He was a member of the committee consisting of himself, John Jay, 1764, and Robert R. Livingston, 1765, which organized the government of the State of New York. He was chosen, in 1777, to succeed his half-brother as a member of the Continental Congress and was a member of the military committee of that body, serving in the Congress until 1780. Through an injury received in falling from his carriage, Morris lost his left leg in 1780. From 1781 to 1785 he was assistant superintendent of finance. He was a member of the Federal Constitutional Convention of 1787, in which he advocated a permanent executive, a freehold qualification for voters, and a life tenure of office in the senate. James Madison says that the finish given to the style and arrangement of the Constitution fairly belongs to Morris. The next two years he spent in travel abroad, "rubbing off," as he expressed it, "in the circles of foreign life a few of those many barbarisms which characterize the provincial education." He remained abroad ten years. From 1789 to 1792 he was Washington's confidential agent in England, and from 1792 to 1794 he was United States Minister to France. In 1798 he returned to the United States, and in 1800 he was elected United States Senator, which position he held until 1803, having an important part in advocating the purchase of Louisiana from France. He was canal commissioner of New York from 1810 to 1815.

Gouverneur Morris married on December 25, 1806, Anne Cary Randolph of Virginia, by whom he had seven sons. He died in the family mansion at Morrisania, New York, November 6, 1816. There are excellent photographs of our alumnus in each of the three biographies mentioned at the beginning of this sketch.*

JOHN STEVENS

John Stevens was born in New York City in 1749. His grandfather, who bore the same name, emigrated from London, England, about 1695. His father was born in New York City in 1708, and was one of the commissioners for defining the boundary line between New York and New Jersey in 1774. Our alumnus was

* See also COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY, vol. 1, p. 234 f., and vol. 6, p. 21 f. in supplement, with portrait facing p. 23.

admitted to the New York bar in 1771 and began to practice law in New York, although residing in Hoboken, New Jersey. From 1776 to 1779 he was treasurer of New Jersey, and also served as colonel in the army. In 1790 he petitioned Congress for a bill that would protect American inventors, and through his efforts this bill became a law on April 10, 1790, thus introducing the present patent system of the country. He was devoted to mechanical inventions and took up the study of steam, taking out patents on marine engines under the new patent law. In 1798 he completed his first boat, successfully operating it on the Hudson River. He was associated in this work with his brother-in-law, Robert R. Livingston of the class of 1765, Nicholas I. Roosevelt, and Robert Fulton. In 1804 the second boat was constructed by Stevens, equipped with two screws, and with a propeller the design of which was for many years preferred to later inventions. His original steamboat contained the first condensing double-action engine ever made in America and the multitubular boiler on which he secured United States patents in 1803 and English patents two years later. After the death of the inventor, the machinery of his first boat, which is still preserved in Stevens Institute, was placed in a different hull and tried before a committee of the American Institute of New York, attaining a speed of nine miles an hour.

In 1807, he built, with the assistance of his son, Robert L. Stevens, the sidewheel steamboat *Phanix*, which was a few days behind Fulton's vessel in attaining the legal speed and was thus shut out from the Hudson River. Stevens, however, boldly steamed her around to the Delaware by sea, thus being the first to navigate the ocean with the new motive power. On October 11, 1811, he established between Hoboken and New York the first steam ferry in the world, and two years later operated the first double hull ferry-boat carrying a paddlewheel driven by circling horses. In 1812, assisted by his son, Robert L. Stevens, he made steam navigation on the Delaware a commercial success, and in 1815 obtained a charter for a steam railroad from the Delaware to the Raritan, this being the first charter of its kind granted in America. Eight years later he secured another charter for a road running from Philadelphia to Lancaster over the present Pennsylvania route, obtaining a

patent for the construction in 1824, and finally, in 1826, to prove its possibilities, he built a steam locomotive with multitubular boiler, the first engine that actually pulled a train on a track in America. In a memorial addressed by him in February, 1811, to the Erie Canal Commission, he advocated the building of a double track freight and passenger railroad between Albany and Lake Erie in preference to the canal. This document, which was published at the time, as well as in 1852 by the president of Columbia College and in 1882 by the *Railroad Gazette*, received the adverse report of the commission, including such men as DeWitt Clinton, 1786, Gouverneur Morris, 1768, and Chancellor Livingston, 1765. Stevens also designed the first iron-clad ship ever worked out for construction. This embodied the Monitor type of the early date of 1813, but though contracted for by the United States government, its specifications were so frequently revised by officials, that completion was never reached. In addition to the above, he was granted a number of patents on other inventions.

Colonel Stevens married Rachel, daughter of John Cox, of Bloomsbury, N. J. He died in Hoboken on March 6, 1838. Among his sons were John Cox, 1803, James Alexander, 1808, Richard and Francis Bowes, 1810, and Edwin Augustus, the founder of Stevens Institute, Hoboken.

GULIAN VERPLANCK

Gulian Verplanck was born in New York City on February 11, 1751, being a son of Gulian Verplanck and his wife, Mary Crommelin, and a brother of Samuel Verplanck of the class of 1758. After graduating from Kings College, he went to Holland to complete his education, and upon his return he carried on an extensive trade with that country for many years. He was a member of the New York State Assembly from 1788 to 1789 and again from 1796 to 1797, being on both occasions elected speaker of that body, which was at that time a position of great dignity and influence. He was regent of the University of the State of New York from 1790 to 1799, and on May 18, 1791, he was elected to the presidency of the Bank of New York. He was also a founder of the Tontine Asso-

ciation, which was formed about 1794 by a number of merchants. In 1784 he married Cornelia Johnstone, by whom he had seven children. He died November 20, 1799, at the age of forty-eight.

CLASS OF 1769

CALEB COOPER

Caleb Cooper received the degree of bachelor of arts from Kings College in 1769 and the degree of master of arts from his *alma mater* and from Princeton College two years later. He was probably descended from John Cooper, who emigrated from England in the *Hopewell* in 1635. He was probably born in New York in 1745, and had one son, Caleb, Jr., a merchant and assistant alderman in the South Ward of New York City in 1802.

CLASS OF 1770

JAMES CREIGHTON

James Creighton was the first secretary of police for Long Island in 1782, under the king, and went to Halifax, Nova Scotia, at the conclusion of peace. He died in Halifax in 1813.

JOHN DOUGHTY

John Doughty was a son of Joseph Doughty, a New York merchant, and was born in New York in 1750. He was a loyalist and officiated as a lay reader in the summer of 1770 in St. Peter's Church, Cortland, New York. In the following summer he became rector of St. Peter's, Peekskill, having been ordained in England, but he resigned two years later. Thereupon he went to Schenectady, where he remained until 1777, when he obtained liberty to go to Canada. After reaching Canada, he was appointed chaplain to his Majesty's Royal Regiment at Montreal. In 1781 he went to England, but returned in 1784 to Canada, where he continued until 1793, when he resigned to go to St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn. In 1795, however, we find him again at Sorel, Canada. He died in 1826.

JONATHAN GRAHAM

Jonathan Graham received the degree of bachelor of arts from both Kings and Yale in 1770. It is likely that he was a son of John Graham of the class of 1740 of Yale, who was a member of the family of the Marquis of Montrose which emigrated to America in 1718. He was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, and preached in Suffield, where he also practised medicine. The date of his death is not known.

RICHARD HARRIS

Richard Harris was a merchant in New York City. He died in 1780.

WILLIAM HUBBARD

William Hubbard was a loyalist and went to Nova Scotia, where he remained until his death in 1813. He was elected to the Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia, and was also appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Judge of the Court of Claims of Nova Scotia.

STEPHEN LUSH

Stephen Lush was born in New York City in 1753. He served on the side of the colonists during the Revolutionary War, being a captain of the New York Volunteers of 1776 and a major and aide-de-camp to Governor Clinton. He was also a member of Colonel Oliver Spencer's Continentals, known as the Fifth New Jersey Regiment, and was acting judge-advocate general in 1777. On October 6, 1777, he was taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery. He had been admitted to the bar in 1774, and after the war took up the practice of the law in Albany. He was elected to the New York Assembly in 1792, 1793, 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1806, and was senator from the eastern district, which included Albany, Clinton, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Washington, and Essex, from November 4, 1800, to April 5, 1802. He married Lydia, daughter of Dr. Samuel Stringer, and had seven children. He died April 19, 1825, at the age of seventy-two.

JOHN RUTGERS MARSHALL

John Rutgers Marshall was the son of John and Elsie Marshall, having been baptized in the Dutch Church in New York City on June 22, 1743. He married Sarah Bryan, of Milford, Connecticut. He was a merchant in Stratford, Connecticut, and was living there in 1771, when he decided to go to England to be ordained for the ministry. For eighteen years he was pastor in Woodbury, Connecticut, during which time he was twice dragged into the street and beaten on account of his loyalty to the king. He had nine children.

PHILIP PELL

Philip Pell was born on July 7, 1753. He was the oldest son of Philip Pell and Glorianna Treadwell Pell, and the great-grandson of Thomas Pell, who inherited Pelham Manor from his father, John Pell, to whom it was granted by Governor Dougan in 1687. In 1776 Philip Pell was commissioned lieutenant and commissary of prisoners, but his name does not appear in the register of Continental officers. In 1777 he was deputed judge-advocate of the Continental Army. He married Mary Ward on July 26, 1777, and after her death in 1781, he married Ann Lewis. He had one son, Philip, Jr., born in 1780.

Our alumnus was elected a member of the New York Assembly from 1779 to 1781 and from 1784 to 1786 from the county of Westchester. He was sheriff of that county in 1787 and surrogate from March, 1787, to October, 1800. He was a member of Congress in 1788, and one of the first regents of the University of the State of New York in 1784. From 1781 to 1783 he was judge-advocate general of the United States Army. He died in 1811 at the age of fifty-seven years.

KINGS COLLEGE ALUMNI—VII*

CLASS OF 1771

ICHABOD BEST BARNET

Ichabod Best Barnet received the degree of master of arts from Kings College in 1774. Little is known of him excepting that his subject at Commencement was "Cheerfulness." It is likely that he was not a resident of the city of New York, inasmuch as his family was apparently located on the east bank of the Hudson, not far from the town of Hudson.

CLEMENT COOKE CLARKE

Clement Cooke Clarke delivered an English oration on "Virtue" at his graduation in 1771, and received the master's degree in 1774.

JOHN COPP

John Copp delivered a salutatory oration in Latin on "Fame" when he received his A.B. degree in 1771, and was awarded the master's degree in 1774. On June 28, 1775, he was made first lieutenant in the First New York Regiment, in which he continued to serve until January, 1776. He then became captain in the Fourth New York Regiment, of which John Nicholson was colonel, and from November 21, 1776, until his resignation March 26, 1779, he was captain of the eighth company of Colonel Goose Van Schaick's First Regiment of New York Continentals. While serving in Colonel Nicholson's regiment, our alumnus took part in the fight at Quebec in 1776. It is believed that our alumnus became a teacher after the war, and that he married Ann Clopper on March 27, 1772.

HENRY DE WINT

Henry De Wint delivered a Latin address on "Moderation" at Commencement. He was awarded the degree of master of arts in 1774.

* The sixth installment of this series appeared in the *QUARTERLY* for June, 1910 (pp. 275-285).

THOMAS KNOX

Thomas Knox was on the side of the King during the Revolutionary War, and in 1783 petitioned for land to be granted to him in Nova Scotia. At graduation he held the negative in the English forensic dispute on the question "Whether a lively imagination is conducive to happiness."

JOHN SEARLE

John Searle was awarded the master's degree in 1774. Nothing is known of him excepting that at his graduation he had the affirmative of the dispute in which Knox had the negative.

CLASS OF 1772

THOMAS BARCLAY

Thomas Barclay is supposed to be descended in the fifth generation from Colonel David Barclay of Urie, who was born in 1610. The great grandfather of our alumnus was John Barclay, and the grandfather was the Rev. Thomas Barclay, the first rector of St. Peter's Church in Albany. His father was the Rev. Henry Barclay, an alumnus of Yale in 1734 and rector of Trinity Church from 1746 to 1764, the year of his death; and his mother was Mary, daughter of Col. Anthony Rutgers. His parents had five children, of whom Anna Dorothea married Lieutenant Colonel Beverly Robinson of the class of 1773 of Kings College.

The eldest of the five children of Henry Barclay was our alumnus, Thomas H. Barclay, who was born October 12, 1753. On October 2, 1775, he married Susannah DeLancey, who died in 1837. He was admitted to the Bar and entered the office of John Jay. In 1780 he became major in the corps of Light Infantry and served in Virginia and Carolina. While on his way from Charleston to the Chesapeake with dispatches from Lord Rawdon to Earl Cornwallis, he was captured by the French fleet, but was soon exchanged and rejoined his regiment, with which he remained until it was disbanded in the spring of 1783. In the fall of that year he took his family to Nova Scotia and engaged in farming at Wilmot. His estates in the United States were confiscated. In 1789 he commenced the practice of law at Annapolis Royal, and was soon elected

to the provincial assembly. For several years he was speaker of the Assembly. In 1792 he was made lieutenant colonel of the Royal Nova Scotia Regiment, and in 1793 he was made adjutant general of the militia of the province. In 1796 he was appointed a commissioner for the British under Jay's Treaty, and in 1799 was made British Consul General for the eastern states of America, resident at New York. He held this office until 1812. Two years later he was appointed British Commissioner under the Treaty of Ghent, in which service he continued until 1828, when he retired from the office. He died on April 21, 1830, at New York at the age of seventy-seven years. He was generally known as Thomas Barclay, but his baptismal name was probably Thomas H. Barclay, since his marriage license and the act of attainder of New York in 1779 called him so.

Our alumnus had ten children, of whom Henry married Catharine, the daughter of Robert Watts of the class of 1760 of Kings College, and Susan married Peter G. Stuyvesant of the class of 1794 of Columbia College. He was a cousin of James Barclay of the class of 1766 of Kings College. Selections from the correspondence of Thomas Barclay were edited in 1894 by George L. Rives, '68, and published by Harper and Brothers in a volume of 429 pages.

JOHN BOWDEN

John Bowden was born in Ireland in 1751. He was ordained an assistant of Trinity Church, New York, in 1774. On January 8, 1775, he married Polly, the daughter of James Jarvis of New York. In the same year he received the degree of master of arts from Kings College. At the commencement of hostilities he went to Norwalk, Connecticut. Later he removed to Long Island, and after the war to England. In 1789 he took charge of a church in the West Indies, remaining there until 1801. Then he returned to New York and was made professor of moral philosophy, belles lettres and logic in Columbia College, which chair he continued to fill until the year of his death, which occurred in 1817 at the age of sixty-six years. His portrait, the only one of the early graduates of Kings College in possession of the University, hangs in the Library. He had three sons, of whom James J. graduated from

Columbia in 1813 and was rector of St. Mary's Church, Maryland. The following books written by John Bowden are in the Columbia University Library:

A letter from John Bowden, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, to the Rev. Ezra Stiles, President of Yale College, New Haven, 1788, pp. 52.

A letter from John Bowden, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, to the Rev. Ezra Stiles, President of Yale College, New Haven, 1789, pp. 108.

Apostolic origin of Episcopacy. New York, 1808, pp. 384.

Essentials of ordination stated in a letter to a friend. New York, 1812, pp. 22.

A defence of the essentials of ordination, in answer to a pamphlet entitled "Serious thoughts." New York, 1812, pp. 53.

Address of John Bowden to the members of the Episcopal Church in Stratford. New Haven, n. d., pp. 39.

JOHN KING

John King was appointed by the English commander, General Pattison, a conductor of stores in February, 1779, and afterwards he became commissioner of police in New York City. He was unmarried, and at the end of the war he went to Shelbourne, Nova Scotia.

NICHOLAS OGDEN

Nicholas Ogden was born in 1754 and died in 1812, at the age of fifty-eight years. He was appointed by General Pattison adjutant of one of the battalions of militia in the city of New York on August 12, 1780.

PETER ROEBUCK

Peter Roebuck was awarded the degree of master of arts in 1775.

ANDREW SKENE

Andrew Skene was born on March 25, 1753. His father was Colonel Philip Skene, and he is sometimes called Andrew Philip Skene. He was in the British Army as brigadier major and captain of dragoons, serving as subaltern in the Sixth Dragoons and as captain in the Ninth Dragoons. He died at Durham, England, in January, 1826, at the age of seventy-three years.

LEONHARD F. FULD

KINGS COLLEGE ALUMNI—VIII*
CLASS OF 1773

CORNELIUS BOGERT

CORNELIUS BOGERT was born October 13, 1754, and died February 16, 1832, at the age of 78. His father was John who married Abigail Quick on March 16, 1736, and his grandfather was Jan the oldest son of Claas, baptized May 5, 1697, and married Hannah Reck on March 10, 1716. Cornelius was the eleventh of fifteen children. He was admitted to practice law on October 2, 1775, after receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Kings College in 1773. In September 1775 he also became a militia officer. Nicholas and Peter of whom the first was the brother next older to him and the other the brother next younger to him signed a submission to the king in October, 1776. Bogert practiced his profession until his death on February 16, 1832. He was married and had a son John G. Bogert, the Russian Consul at New York and the father of Dr. Cornelius R., Mrs. Gerardus Clark and Mrs. Henry Kneeland. He also had a daughter Abigail born May 20, 1774, and died May 8, 1841. She married Robert J. Thurston and had four children, as follows: Eliza Ann, who was born July 1, 1802, and never married; Cornelia Emmeline who married Jesse, the son of Gould Hoyt; Louis Marion who married Elizabeth S. Brewer and a fourth child who died in infancy.

FREDERICK PHILIPSE

Frederick Philipse was a member of the old Philipse family, whose manor came from Adolphe Philipse, who died unmarried and intestate in 1749, leaving his nephew Frederick, who was born in 1698, as his heir-at-law. This Frederick, the grandfather of our alumnus, died in 1751, leaving a widow and six children. Of these children the eldest, Frederick, was the father of our alumnus. He married Elizabeth Rutgers, widow of Charles Wil-

* The seventh installment of this series appeared in the *QUARTERLY* for September, 1910 (pp. 443-446).

liams. The second child was Philip, who married Margaret Marston, and these were the parents of Nathaniel Philipse of the Class of 1773. The third child was Susanna, who married Col. Beverley Robinson, father of Beverley Robinson of the Class of 1773.

Our alumnus Frederick was the son of Frederick, who was the last lord of the manor of Philipsburgh. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Kings College in 1773 and accepted a position in the English army. He was a Captain of Dragoons and retired with the army at the peace. His estates in New York were confiscated and he died abroad in 1785.

The following account of the graduation exercises at Kings College in 1773 are taken from Rivington's Royal Gazette of May 18, 1773: "Tuesday being the day appointed for the annual commencement of the graduates of Kings College in this city a very numerous and splendid audience assembled at Trinity Church. After prayers and a Latin speech by the President, an elegant salutatory oration was delivered with great propriety of pronunciation and gracefulness of action by Mr. Frederick Philipse. The audience was then entertained with a discourse on the happiness of connubial life by Mr. Beverley Robinson, whose just observations on the subject did him much honor. Degrees were after this conferred on the following gentlemen: Beverley Robinson, Frederick Philipse and Nathaniel Philipse."

NATHANIEL PHILIPSE

Nathaniel Philipse was a cousin of his classmate, Frederick Philipse. The father of Nathaniel was the proprietor of the Highland Upper Patent and his mother was Margaret Marston. Nathaniel had two brothers—Adolphe, who died young, and Frederick, a colonel in the British Army, who married first his cousin, Mary Marston, and second, Maria, a niece of Viscount Page. Philipse was appointed a lieutenant of the 38th Regiment in the service of the British King in November, 1775, a captain in May, 1776, and secretary to Major General Daniel Jones, commander at New York, in 1778. He died in England.

BEVERLEY ROBINSON

Beverley Robinson was born March 8, 1754, and married Anna Dorothea Barclay on January 21, 1778. He was descended from John Robinson, President of the Virginia Colony on the retirement of Governor Cooch in 1734 and afterwards Speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses. The father of our alumnus was Beverley Robinson who was born in 1723. He was a major in the British Army and present at the storming of Quebec in 1759. He came from Virginia to New York and married Susanna, the great-great-granddaughter of Frederick Philipse, the founder of Sleepy Hollow Church. Accordingly the two Philipse graduates of the Class of 1773 were cousins of our alumnus, Beverley Robinson. The father of Beverley Robinson died in Thornbury, Gloucestershire, England, in 1792, at the age of 69. Beverley refused to subscribe the oath of allegiance to the colonial congress. He was commissioned captain in the English army and in 1777, was made lieutenant-colonel of the Loyal American Guards, of which his father was colonel and Thomas Barclay of the class of 1772 of Kings College, major.

Beverley Robinson with Major Andre settled the preliminaries with Arnold in the proposed surrender and it was he who joined with Arnold in the correspondence intended to instruct Washington how the American commander should act in regard to Andre who was captured though they escaped. After the war he went to New Brunswick and was granted half pay by the government. He lived on his place, Nashwaaksis, on the River St. John, opposite Frederickton, N. B. In 1816 he came to this city to visit his son Beverley and died at the age of 61. He was buried in St. Paul's Churchyard, New York City.

All of the descendants of our alumnus remained subjects of the crown excepting the son Beverley Robinson, Jr., and the grandson Henry Barclay Robinson. Beverley Robinson, Jr., who was graduated at Columbia in the class of 1826, was a lawyer, and died in 1876.

THOMAS SHREVE

Thomas Shreve was born about 1752. It is probable that he was descended from Caleb, who came from England to New Jersey in

1676, and married Sarah, daughter of Derick Areson. Shreve received his degree of Bachelor of Arts at Kings College in 1773 and was a minister. He died in 1816 at the age of 64.

CLASS OF 1774

ISAAC ABRAHAMS

Isaac Abrahams received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Kings College in 1774. Nothing is known of his personal or his family history.

ROBERT NICHOLLS AUCHMUTY

The ancestry of this man, whose middle name does not appear in the catalogue of 1774, is traced to Scotland where Robert, the immigrant, was born. He is supposed to have emigrated with his father. He had an appointment at the Court of Admiralty and in 1741 was agent of the colony of Massachusetts in England. He died at Boston in April, 1750. His son Samuel, the father of our alumnus, was born in Boston on January 16, 1722, and graduated from Harvard in 1745 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, receiving the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution in 1746 and the degree of S.T.D. from Kings College in 1767 and from Oxford, England, in 1774. He was governor of Kings College from 1759 to 1764, when he resigned to become rector of Trinity Church, New York, on August 28, 1764. Here he continued to officiate until his death on March 6, 1777.

Dr. Auchmuty had three sons: Robert Nicholls, who graduated from Kings College in 1774 and Richard and Samuel who both graduated from Kings College in 1775. Robert N. Auchmuty and his two brothers joined the King's forces after graduation.

WILLIAM CHANDLER

William Chandler was born in New Jersey, being the son of Rev. Dr. Thomas B. Chandler, who was for thirty-eight years rector of St. Thomas Church at Elizabethtown, New Jersey. Oxford College, in England, gave him the degree of Master of Arts in 1753 and the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1766, and Kings College gave him the degree of Master of Arts in 1758 and the degree of

Doctor of Divinity in 1767. He graduated at Kings College in 1774 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In January, 1776, he fled on account of his loyalty and parentage, but returned in December and remained until the evacuation of Elizabethtown by the Royal troops in January, 1777. He states these facts in a memorial to Lord George Germain in 1779 and adds that General Skinner gave him a warrant to be captain in the New Jersey Volunteers in April, 1777, but that he had received no pay for two years. He prays his Lordship's recommendation to Sir Henry Clinton for a commission. He died in England on October 22, 1784, at the age of twenty-eight.

EDWARD DUNSCOMB

Edward Dunscomb was born in New York on May 23, 1746. His father, Daniel Dunscomb, married Maria Aartse on July 24, 1725, and died in the summer of 1749, as letters of administration on his estate were granted on September 13, 1749. Dunscomb died on November 12, 1814, at the age of sixty-eight. He served as a lieutenant in the First Regiment of New York Militia Volunteer Infantry in 1775 and 1776, as lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment of New York Militia Volunteer Infantry subsequently, as lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment of New York Continental Infantry in 1776, as captain-lieutenant in the same regiment in 1778 and as captain in the same regiment in 1780 and 1781. He served as sheriff of New York City in 1810 and 1811 and as trustee of Columbia College from 1795 to 1814. In the Battle of Long Island he was captured and made a prisoner.

NICHOLAS HEYLIGER

Nicholas Heyliger received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Kings College in 1774. Nothing further is known about him.

JOHN JAUNCEY

Little is known of John Jauncey, although the identity of his father seems to be fairly well established. John was the son of James Jauncey, a sea-captain who came to New York from Bermuda in 1743 with his brother John. They owned many privateers during the French war. James Jauncey was a wealthy mer-

chant, a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church in Wall Street, a member of the Provincial Assembly and a founder of the Chamber of Commerce. He was a Loyalist, was arrested by the Sons of Liberty and sent by them to Middletown, Connecticut. After the war his estates were confiscated and he was banished. His sons, John, our alumnus, and William Jauncey petitioned on January 22, 1790, for a repeal of the decree against their father. The repeal was granted in the following April but the father had died in London, England, in February, 1790.

John Jauncey had two brothers, William and James. William Jauncey was born in New York on December 17, 1744, graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1761, never married, and died September 19, 1828. James Jauncey was born about 1747, graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1763, married on November 23, 1773, Eleanor, daughter of Andrew Elliot, and died on August 8, 1777, in his thirtieth year without issue.

HENRY NICOLL

Henry Nicoll is a descendant in the fifth generation from Matthias Nicoll, a nephew of Col. Richard Nicoll, the first English governor of New York. The father of Henry was Benjamin Nicoll, Jr., who was born March 17, 1718, and was a founder and a governor of Kings College from 1760 until his death in April, 1763. Our alumnus married Elizabeth, daughter of General Nathaniel Woodhull, and they had three children: Edward Holland Nicoll, who married Mary, daughter of Solomon Townsend; Eliza Woodhull Nicoll, who married Richard Smith, and Henry Woodhull Nicoll, who married Mary, daughter of John Ireland. A brother of Henry is Matthias Nicoll, who graduated in the class of 1776 at Kings College.

GEORGE OGILVIE

George Ogilvie was the son of Rev. John Ogilvie, who was graduated at Yale College in 1748 and who received the degree of Master of Arts from Kings College in 1767 and the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology from both Yale College and Aberdeen University in 1770. His mother was Catharine Sims and his grand-

father was William Ogilvie, the youngest son of Sir Walter Ogilvie, afterwards Baron Ogilvie of Deskford, Scotland. From 1770 to 1774, when he died, the father, John Ogilvie, was a governor of Kings College. The father of Ogilvie married also Margaret Marston, the widow of Philip Philipse, and the mother of Nathaniel Philipse of the class of 1773 Kings College and a sister of John Marston of the class of 1760 Kings College.

Our alumnus was born in New York City on October 16, 1758, and after graduation at Kings College in 1774 was commissioned in the King's New York Loyalists. After the peace he went to England with the loyalists, but returned a few years later and was ordained deacon in 1787, priest in 1790, and was installed rector of Christ church in New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he remained until 1790, when he was called to St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, Connecticut. He remained here until 1796 and on October 26 of that year he was transferred to Christ Church, Rye, New York, where he continued until his death at that place on April 3, 1797, at the age of thirty-nine. He was tall and noble-looking. He married first on September 4, 1788, Amelia, daughter of Cornelius Willett, of Willett's Point, who bore him two daughters: Elizabeth Anne, who was born July 20, 1779, and married Thomas Bel-den of Fairfield, Conn., and who died on January 16, 1846; and Amelia, who was born on December 13, 1780, and married Jabez Comstock. After the death of his first wife our alumnus on March 18, 1781, married the daughter of Dr. McWhorter, of Newark, New Jersey, who left no children.

JOHN RAPELJE

Little is known about John Rapelje. It is not even known positively how he spelled his surname, whether Rapalje, Rapelje, Rapalye or Rapelye. It has been noted that in 1774, the year in which this man received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Kings College, a man of the same surname was a member of the Committee of Correspondence in New York and in the next year, 1775, a man bearing this name was a member of the Provincial Assembly.

Rapelje was undoubtedly descended from Joris Jansen de Rapalie and Catalyn, daughter of Joris Trico of Paris. There

was a John Rapalje at Newton, Long Island, who was in the British service and after the war went to Nova Scotia, where he married Lemma Boice who came from New Jersey. They had two sons, George and Jacob. He died on April 5, 1829. There was also in the class of 1791 at Columbia College a George Rapelje who was born in New York on August 9, 1771, and was admitted to the Bar.

BENJAMIN SEAMAN

Benjamin Seaman was descended from Captain John Seaman, who came from England about 1635, settled at first in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1643 and afterwards at Hempstead, Long Island, in 1657. He was a man of prominence there and held positions of trust. He was a Friend and had a very large family, some members of which subsequently married and moved to Suffolk, to Staten Island and up the Hudson.

Little is known about our alumnus, but it is believed that he was a son of Jacob and Ann Seaman and that he was born on November 11, 1753. He was moderate in his views at first, but in July, 1783, announced his intention to remove to Nova Scotia. He petitioned for a grant of land there and emigrated. His property in New York was then confiscated. There are graduates of the name of Seaman at Columbia in 1795, 1802, 1804 and 1805. There was a Benjamin Seaman, who was chairman of the Committee of Correspondence when the war began. It is believed however that he was not the alumnus of 1774.

EDWARD STEVENS

Edward Stevens received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Kings College in 1774 and studied medicine elsewhere. After receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine he was appointed Special Commissioner to San Domingo in 1793. In 1794 he was appointed Professor of the Practice of Medicine in Columbia College, succeeding Dr. Samuel Nicoll, who graduated from Kings College in the class of 1774 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Stevens resigned his professorship in 1795. Dr. Nicoll became a trustee of the college in 1795 and died in 1796.

ROBERT TROUP

Robert Troup was born in New York City in 1757. He was a patriot and soon found himself in the ranks of his country's defenders. He was a lieutenant in the militia of New York City in Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Stockholm's regiment and did duty in 1775. In 1776 the seat of war was transferred to New York, where the English commander had reason to expect less violent resistance than he had experienced at Boston and where he hoped to cut off the east and overawe the center, since he knew he would have little to fear from the Southern Colonies. In August Howe landed 20,000 disciplined troops on Long Island, to meet which Washington could send but 8,000 levies and militia, mostly undrilled, inexperienced, poorly equipped and not well armed. The pass at Bedford beyond the American left was unguarded and General Sullivan, who saw the impossibility of maintaining a solid line of defence for five miles with so small a force and no cavalry, sent four officers among whom were Robert Troup, our alumnus, and his classmate, Edward Dunscomb, to reconnoitre the enemy. These young men were lieutenants in the First New York Regiment under command of Colonel McDougall, some of which had been to Canada with Montgomery at the attack of Quebec. They were volunteers now with Sullivan and in the attempt to perform the duty assigned to them they were captured at three o'clock on the morning of the twenty-seventh of August by the advancing army, which immediately passed into the American lines almost unannounced and the day was decided. Troup was exchanged on December 9, 1776. He was afterward major aide-de-camp to General Gates in October, 1777, and secretary of the Board of War in February, 1778. This position he resigned on February 8, 1780. His complete military record was as follows: Second Lieutenant of First Regiment of New York Militia Volunteer Infantry, 1775; Captain Lieutenant of Second Regiment of Continental Corps Artillery, 1777; Major and Aide to Major-General Gates, 1777; Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Muster Master General, 1777; Secretary of Board of War, 1778-9.

Troup was a lawyer by profession and was also awarded the degree of LL.D. Soon after the close of the war he removed

to Geneva, New York, where he became the agent of Sir William Pulteney's estates in western New York. He married Janet, daughter of Peter Goelet. He had two sons who died unmarried and one daughter who married James L. Brinkerhoff. Some of his descendants are now living in New York City. Troup was a member of the New York legislature, and in 1796 was appointed Judge of the District Court of the United States for this district. He was a trustee of Columbia College from 1811 until his resignation in 1813. He died in New York City on January 14, 1832, at the age of 75.

The following pamphlets written by our alumnus are in the library of Columbia University:

1. A vindication of the claim of Elkanah Watson, Esq., to the merit of projecting the lake canal policy as created by the canal act of March, 1792, and also a vindication of the claim of the late General Schuyler to the merit of drawing that act and procuring its passage through the legislature. By Robert Troup, Esq., Geneva, N. Y., 1821, 8vo, pp. 23 + 38.

2. A letter to the honorable Brockholst Livingston, Esq., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the lake canal policy of the State of New York. Robert Troup, Esq. With a statement of additional documents. Albany, 1822. 8vo, pp. 38 + 34 + 42 + 5.

3. Remarks on the Trinity Church Bill. New York, 1846. 8vo, pp. 89.

LEONHARD FELIX FULD

KINGS COLLEGE ALUMNI—IX*

CLASS OF 1775

WILLIAM AMORY

NOTHING is known of the family or personal history of William Amory.

RICHARD AUCHMUTY

During the Revolution Richard Auchmuty took the side of the King and became a sergeant in the British Army. He was taken a prisoner at the storming of Stony Point and was with Cornwallis at Yorktown. He died soon after the surrender in the year 1782, while on parole.

SAMUEL AUCHMUTY

Samuel Auchmuty, a distinguished general who attained his rank by merit alone, was born in New York in 1756. His grandfather, a prominent Scotch lawyer, had established himself at Boston in the reign of William III and his father, after being educated at Harvard and Oxford, had become rector of the principal Episcopal church in New York. Our alumnus, with his father and his uncle, who was Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in Boston, declared for the King at the outbreak of the war. Young Samuel entered the British army and was present with the forty-fifth regiment at the battles of Brooklyn and White Plains. He had been intended by his father for the ministry, but the young man's inclinations were from boyhood military. He was rewarded in 1777 by an ensigncy, and, in 1778, was given a lieutenancy in the forty-fifth regiment without purchase. On the conclusion of peace he went to England with his regiment, but soon found it impossible to live on his lieutenant's pay or to expect any promotion in England. In 1783 he exchanged into the fifty-second regiment, then under orders for India, and was at once made adjutant. He saw service in the last war with Hyder Ali and, in 1788, was pro-

*The eighth installment of this series appeared in the QUARTERLY for December, 1910 (pp. 77-86).

moted to a captaincy of the seventy-fifth regiment. Lord Cornwallis perceived his aptitude for Indian warfare and made him a brigade major in 1790, in which capacity he served in the campaigns of 1790 and 1791 against Tippoo Sultan, and with Baird's division at the siege of Seringapatam in 1792. Lord Cornwallis was so pleased with his conduct that he took him to Calcutta, made him deputy quartermaster general to the King's troops there and soon afterwards (1794) major by brevet. Sir Robert Abercromby, the successor of Cornwallis as commander-in-chief, found him equally useful and made him lieutenant-colonel by brevet in 1794. He acted as Sir Robert's military secretary for three years and after serving with him in a short campaign against the Rohillas, went home with him in 1797. He had left England a poor lieutenant and returned after fourteen years' service a lieutenant-colonel, with two powerful patrons in Cornwallis and Sir Robert Abercromby. He was promoted brevet-colonel and lieutenant-colonel of the tenth regiment in 1800, and ordered at once to the Cape. There he took command of the mixed force, which had been sent to the Red Sea to cooperate with the army coming from India for the purpose of assisting Sir Ralph Abercromby in subduing the French in Egypt. Baird had learned his merit at Seringapatam, and on his arrival made him deputy general of his whole army. It was now that he first gained popular reputation. Baird's march across the desert and his passage down the Nile read like a story of the Romans and was enjoyed accordingly by the English people, and the generals and the lieutenants, notably Beresford and Auchmuty, became popular heroes. After the capture of Alexandria, Colonel Auchmuty was for a short time adjutant-general of the whole army in Egypt, and on his return to England in 1803 was made a Knight of the Bath. From 1803 to 1806 he was commandant in the Isle of Thanet, and in the latter year was made colonel of the one hundred and third regiment and ordered to command the reinforcements in South America.

The English expedition to Buenos Ayres in 1806 had been nothing less than a filibustering expedition. It had occurred to Sir Home Popham when at the Cape, that the English people and ministers would not object to his seizing a rich city like Buenos

Ayres, which would open a new channel for trade, even though the English were at peace with Spain. He made an easy conquest with the help of a small force under Colonel Beresford, which he had borrowed from Baird, and he sent home a glowing account of his new possession. The people and the ministers were alike delighted, and Sir Samuel Auchmuty was made a brigadier-general and ordered to reinforce Beresford as advance guard of the still larger reinforcements. On reaching the River Platte he found matters very different from what he had expected. The Spaniards had risen and their militia had reoccupied Buenos Ayres and captured Beresford and his small force. Sir Samuel disembarked, but found it impossible to retake Buenos Ayres or to remain encamped in safety on the banks of the river with only four thousand eight hundred men. He decided, therefore, to attack the city of Monte Video, which, though strongly fortified, was much smaller than Buenos Ayres, and he succeeded in storming it after a desperate advance with the loss of six hundred men or one-eighth of his whole army. When the news of his success reached England, he was voted the thanks of Parliament, and the news of the capture of Buenos Ayres was confidently expected. But General Whitelocke, who superseded him, did not possess his military ability. He prepared to attack Buenos Ayres, but instead of one or two strong attacks on important points, he divided his force into five columns, each too weak to make a real impression. Nevertheless, two of the columns, including Auchmuty's, did what they were ordered, but on hearing that two more had surrendered, General Whitelocke made terms with the Spanish commandant Liniers to leave South America and give up Monte Video. On his return he was tried by court martial and cashiered, but Auchmuty, who had done well what he had been ordered to do, was marked out for further advancement. In 1808 he was made major-general and in 1810 appointed commander-in-chief at Madras. At this time Lord Minto was governor-general of India, and he had a fixed intention to seize all the French possessions in Asia, and also those of their allies, the Dutch, in order to secure safe communication with England and leave his country the only European power in Asia. He had therefore sent General John Abercromby to take Mauritius in 1810, and

in 1811 he ordered Sir Samuel Auchmuty to organize a force for the capture of Java. The governor general himself accompanied the expedition, which reached Java on August fourth and occupied Batavia on August eighth. General Jansens, the Dutch governor, had given up the capital as indefensible, and had retired to a strong position at Cornelis, which he had fortified. This position Auchmuty attacked on August twenty-eighth, but the Dutch made a stubborn resistance and were only defeated by the gallant charge of Major General Rollo Gillespie, who got behind the position and was the hero of the day. The last resistance of the Dutch was overcome at Samarang on September eighth, after which General Jansens surrendered, and, in October, Lord Minto and Auchmuty returned to India. For his services on this occasion the latter received a second time the thanks of Parliament and was made colonel of the seventy-eighth regiment. In 1813 he handed over his command to John Abercromby and left for England. On his return he was promoted to lieutenant-general, but the peace of 1815 prevented his again seeing active service. After being without employment for some years, Auchmuty was in 1821 appointed to succeed Beckwith as commander-in-chief in Ireland, and was sworn of the Irish Privy Council. He did not long enjoy this high command, for he fell off his horse on August 11, 1822, in Phoenix Park, and died instantly. He was buried in Christ Church Cathedral, being sixty-four years of age at the time of his death.

Sir Samuel Auchmuty was an extremely able Indian officer, and had served with distinction in every quarter of the globe but Europe. His great merit is shown by the high rank which he, the son of a loyal and therefore ruined American colonist without money or political influence, had managed to attain.

WILLIAM COCK

William Cock received the degree of master of arts from Kings College in 1790. He was an attorney at law and a register in chancery and had an office at 66 Wall Street, New York. From November 6, 1792, to March 12, 1793, he served as a member of the New York State Assembly during the sixteenth session, having been elected from New York County. Our alumnus probably died

in 1815, as his will, dated May 6, 1814, by which he gave his estate to his wife Ann Cock, was probated on June 7, 1815.

JOSEPH GRISWOLD

Joseph Griswold resided for several years at 24 Chatham Street, New York.

JOHN WILLIAM LIVINGSTON

John William Livingston was the son of John Livingston, a merchant of New York City, and Catherine DePeyster, his wife. He was born in 1754. On June 2, 1777, he married Ann Saunders, and they had five children. He was a merchant at 133 Pearl Street, and resided at 29 Greenwich Street, New York City. He died in 1830.

JACOBUS REMSEN

Jacobus Remsen was born in Brooklyn in 1752 and served as a private in the second regiment of "the Line" during the Revolution, this being one of five regiments furnished by New York for the Continental Army.

CLASS OF 1776

SAMUEL BAYARD

Samuel Bayard married Catharine Van Horne on April 24, 1778. He is believed to have been a lawyer residing at 30 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

JAMES DEVEREUX

Nothing is known of the personal history of James Devereux.

PETER KISSAM

Nothing is known of the personal history of Peter Kissam.

MATTHIAS NICOLL

Matthias Nicoll was the son of Benjamin Nicoll, Jr., who was one of the founders of Kings College and a governor of the college from 1760 until his death in April, 1763. The mother of our alumnus was Mary Magdalen Holland. In the pursuit of mercan-

tile business in New York, some members of the Beach family became largely indebted to Benjamin Nicoll, Jr., and he accepted their store and other property in Stratford, Connecticut, in payment. Accordingly, his son Matthias, our alumnus, who was born on October 12, 1758, was placed in charge of the store and thereby became a resident of Stratford. He married Ann Taylor of New York City on June 4, 1777, and had eleven children. Our alumnus died at Stratford on February 11, 1830, at the age of seventy-one years. Matthias Nicoll was a past master of St. John's Lodge No. 8 of Free and Accepted Masons at Stratford, Connecticut.

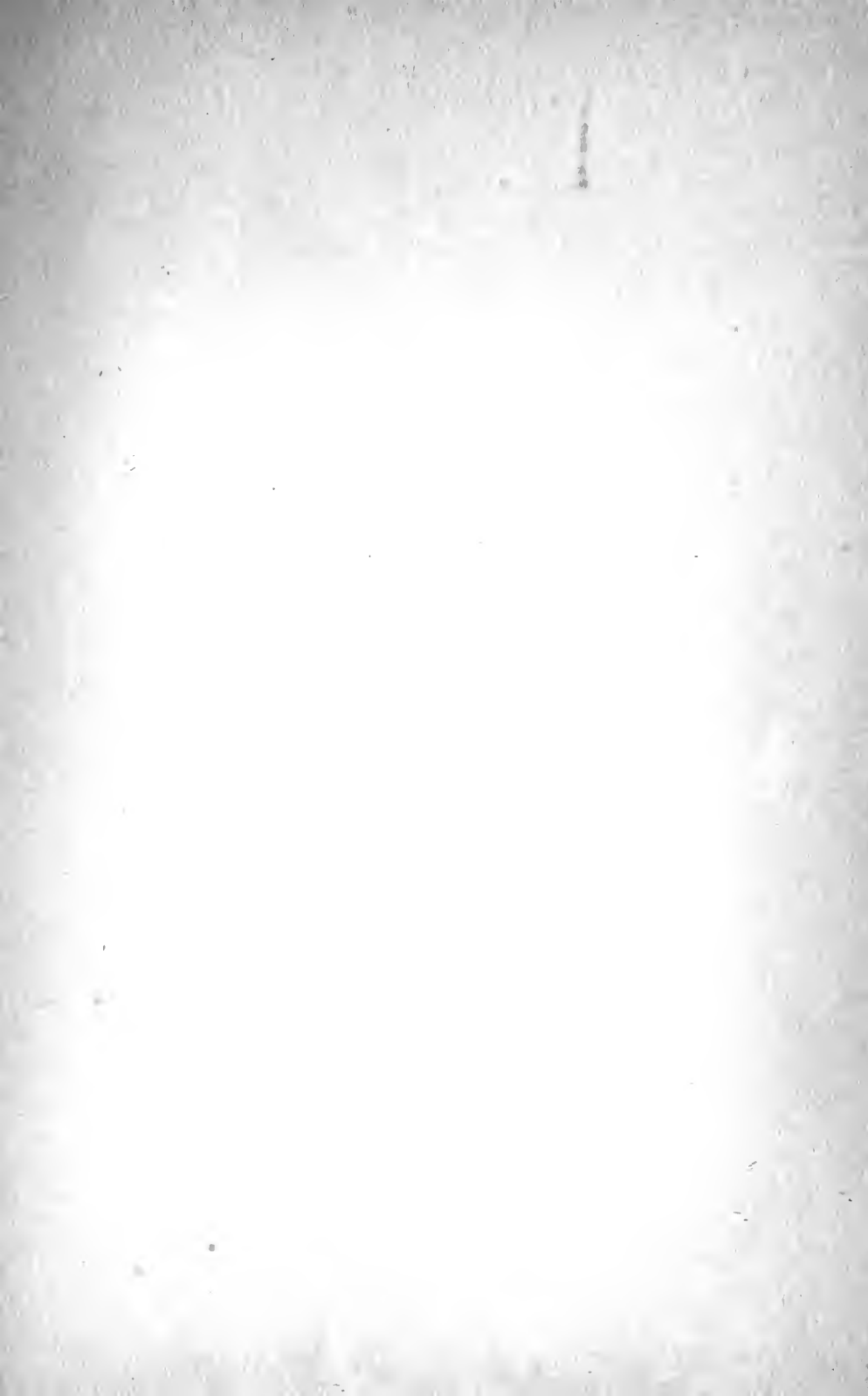
PETER OGDEN

Peter Ogden resided for many years in Dey Street and Cortlandt Street, New York City.

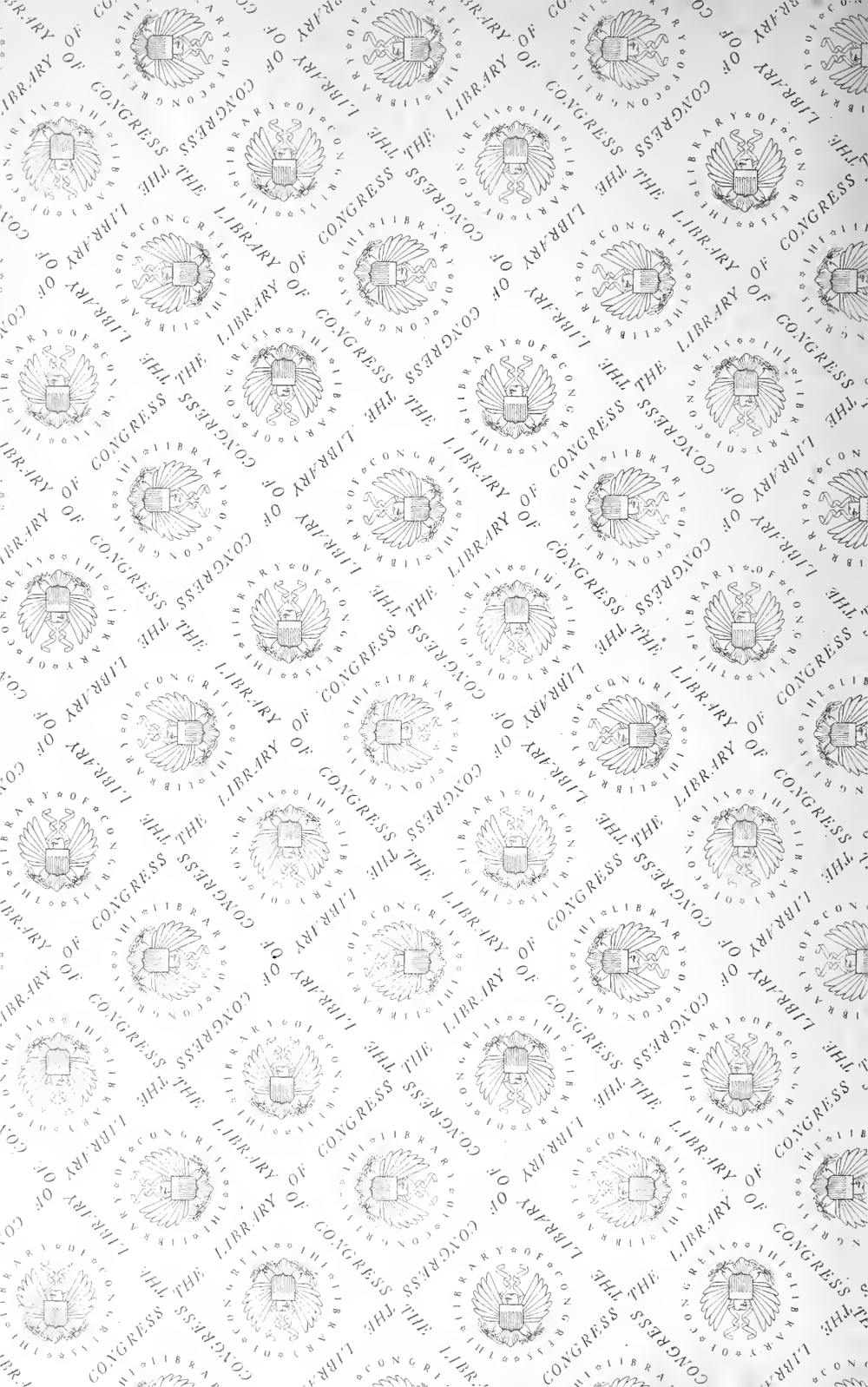
MARINUS WILLETT

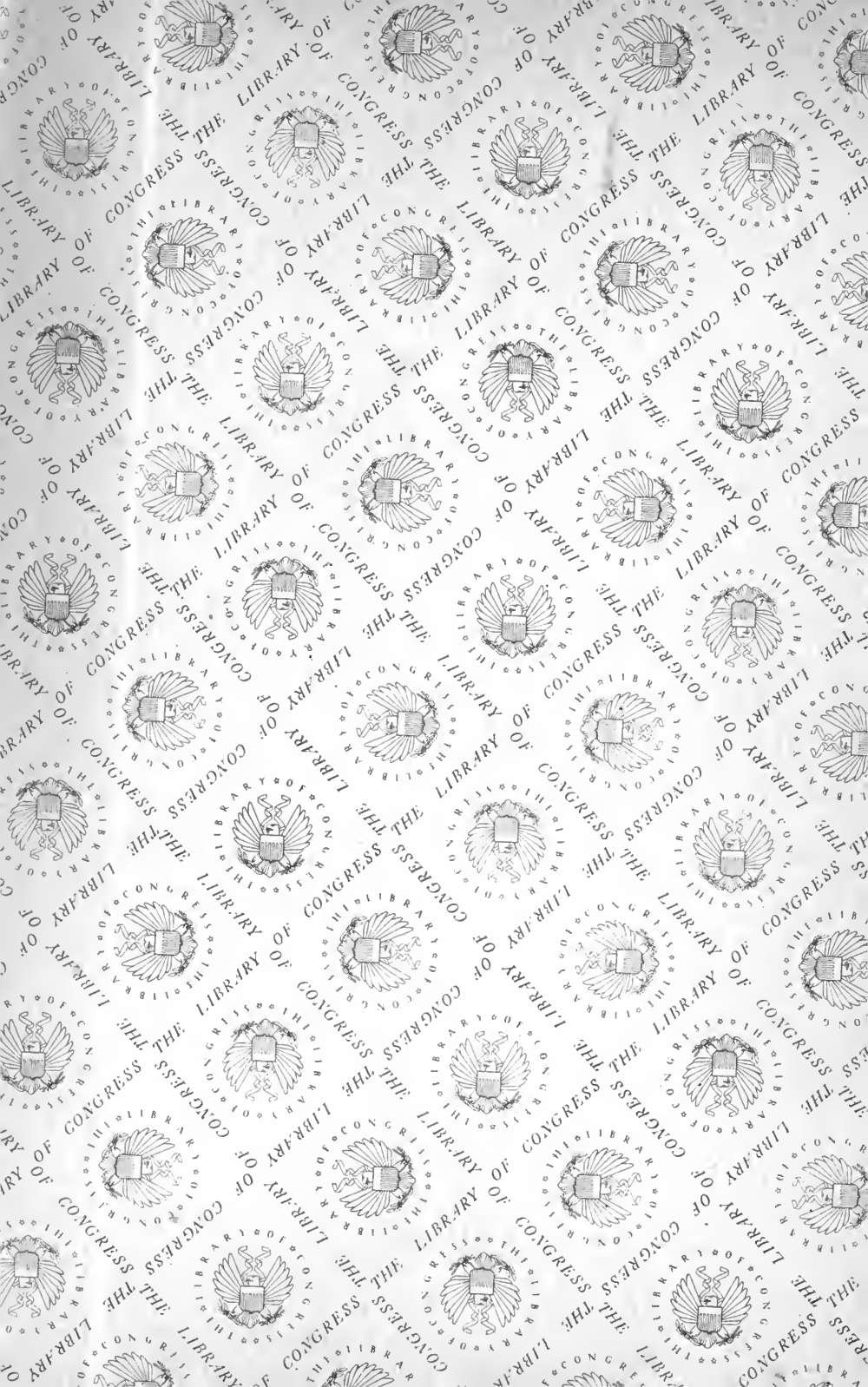
Marinus Willett was a merchant at 36 Water Street, New York, until 1790, and was high sheriff from 1790 until 1827.

LEONHARD FELIX FULD









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